INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

REGD. NO. B 1088

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XIX NO. 171– BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHIJI'S GOING TO LONDON NOT CERTAIN.

A. I. C. C. MEETING IN BOMBAY

B. P. C. C. Busy Making Arrangements

COMFORT OF DELEGATES AND PRESSMEN NOT NEGLECTED.

The local Congress executive is now busy making preparations for the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which will be held in Bombay on Thursday August, 6 and subsequent days

The venue selected for the purpose of the meeting is the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya on the Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

CHAIRS IN PLACE OF MATS.

Congress officials are sparing no efforts to arrange for suitable seating accommodation in the hall and to look to the comforts of those attending the meeting. The fact that chairs will be provided for seating accommodation will be welcome to those who had gone through the none too happy experience of squatting down on mats and straining their backs during the meeting of the A. I. C. C. held last time in the Jinnah Hall, Bombay.

PRESSMEN'S COMFORT NOT NEGLECTED.

The pressmen are to be provided with tables and chairs and seats will be reserved for about 50 distinguished guests. Accomodation for about 500 visitors will be made available, the entrance being by tickets of Rs. 10 each.

Besides, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is making free boarding and lodging arrangements for members of the A. I. C. C. who will attend the meeting from outside Bombay.

Viceroy's Executive Council Meets

SIMLA, July 21.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council to-day. Hon'ble Sir Brojendra and Lady Mitter will leave Simla on 31st July for Calcutta. Sir Brojendra is 'en route' to Europe as leader of the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations this year and is expected to sail from Bombay on August 8th.—A.P.

BRITISH DELEGATION TO FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

Mistake In Name

In Simla message issued last night relating to the personnel of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference to meet on 5th September, please read: Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, instead of Mr. H. L. Lees.—A.P.

R. T. C. DELEGATES TO BE ENTERTAINED.

BOMBAY, July 21.

It has been arranged that the members of the Federal Structure Committee and other delegates to the Round Table Conference be entertained at dinner in Bombay as the guests of the European and Indian members of the Welfare of India League, on Wednesday August 10. Mr. Gandhi has agreed to do his best to be present should he be leaving India to attend the Conference.—A. P.

GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE

The General Purposes Sub-Committee on Retrenchment disposed of questionnaires relating to Ports and Pilotage, Lighthouses and Lightships, Administration of Justice, Delhi League of Nations and International Labour Office and Disabled Indian Soldiers Institute at Lahore.—A.P.

SIND FINANCIAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Owing to the absence from Karachi in connection with the session of the Bombay Legislative Council of several important witnesses, the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee has decided to postpone the opening of its enquiry in Karachi till 6th August.

"As You Were."

:o:

GANDHIJI DESCRIBES NET RESULTS OF SIMLA PARLEYS

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE

MAHATMA LEAVES TO-DAY FOR BARDOLI.

SIMLA, July 21.

Mahatma Gandhi's talk with the Viceroy lasted till dinner time.

Interviewed by the Associated Press special representative as he emerged from the Viceregal Lodge, Gandhiji said that the conversations were inconclusive. "But I am not staying for any further interviews. I am leaving to-morrow for Bardoli whence I proceed to Borsad."

"AS YOU WERE."

Pressed to say whether there would be any further negotiations, Mahatma Gandhi said, that there might be negotiations possibly through correspondence by which light might be seen later. For the present, the position is, in Mahatma Gandhi's hackneyed expression, "As you were. The temperature of the patient is the same."

Asked about his going to England, Gandhiji said that it was still doubtful and there would be no certainty until he was on board the steamer.

MAHATMA TAKES MEALS IN VICEREGAL LOGE.

Mahatma Gandhi had his meals and 'Prarthana' (prayers) at the Viceregal Lodge.

Political circles seem to think that on the demand for an enquiry into the economic condition of ryots in the United Provinces which is the main issue for settlement more time will be required for consultation in official circles.—A.P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S ROUND OF INTERVIEWS

SIMLA, July 21.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is, at the time of wiring, having a conversation with Sir James Crerar.

An interview with Sir George Schuster has been fixed for Pandit Jawaharlal for 6 o'clock this evening. The main subject of discussion at the interview will be the economic condition of the agriculturists in the United Provinces.

The speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey before the United Provinces Legislative Council will probably facilitate a clearer understanding of the position in that province. The full text of this speech which was received this morning is engaging the attention of the Congress leaders and the Government.

:o:

Paving The Way For Amicable Settlement

JAWAHARLAL'S IMPRESSIONS OF SIMLA TALKS

SIMLA, July 21.

Before Gandhiji concluded his conversation with the Viceroy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru finished his discussion with Sir George Schuster on vital issues, particularly about the observance of the Pact and on the need for economic enquiry.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru informed the Associated Press representative on his coming out of "Peterhoff," "Gandhiji is the main person to decide the question whether there is an agreement. So far as I am concerned my talks with every one have been quite satisfactory."

"Do you think that Government will agree to appoint an Arbitration Board to go into matters relating to the alleged breaches of the Delhi Pact in the United Provinces and enquire into economic conditions?"

"It is too early to say anything about it just now. The way is just being paved to get at an amicable settlement."

"Can you say as a result of your talks with Mr. Emerson, Sir James Crerar and Sir George Schuster that there is a turn for the better or that an optimistic view could be held?"

"The very fact that we are staying on here shows that there is something like real optimism prevailing. Otherwise we should have gone away long ago."

NOT SO ROSY.

"Do you think that the chances of Gandhiji going to London are now more certain than before?"

"I won't put it so rosily as all that. But there is every chance that. But there is every chance for Gandhiji going to London."

"Can it be said that the bone of contention is Arbitration Board and Economic Enquiry?"

"They are not the only things, but they are vital issues."—A.P.

STOP PRESS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 21.

After the International Conference was adjourned this morning Finance Ministers with Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Bruening met to examine questions raised at plenary meeting. It is understood that larger question of loan has been postponed and it appears probable that present Conference will come to early conclusions after having taken steps to meet Germany's immediate financial needs and that broader issues involved in Hoover proposal will be considered by Financial experts in London whose Conference last Friday was postponed "sine die".—Reuter.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

LAHORE, July 21.

The Special Tribunal held today that the confinement of Inderpal, approver, was illegal and allowed him facilities including supplementing his food from outside and interviews with relatives and legal advisers.

The supplementary conspiracy case against Sukhdevraj was then commenced and evidence was recorded. Inderpal tendered almost the same evidence as he gave in the conspiracy case which is also proceeding before the Tribunal.

The Conspiracy Case has been postponed till 29th owing to paralysis and fits of hysteria from which Bhagram accused has been suffering.

STABBING OUTRAGE IN COURT

One Person Dies In Alipore Court

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Three men, namely Jitendranath Ghosh, Bench clerk of Mr. J. N. Talukdar, I.C.S., Additional District Sessions Judge, Twenty-four Parganas, a police constable and Kshitish Ghosh, a prisoner in the dock, were stabbed this afternoon in the court room at Alipore by Nanigopal Mukherjee, another prisoner in what is generally known as the River Gang Case, towards the conclusion of the Judge's summing-up to the Jury.

Mukherjee somehow came out of the dock and rushed at Mr. Talukdar, whereupon he was secured by the Bench Clerk.

ONE DIES.

Of the other two injured men, Kshitish Ghosh was the first to notice the culprit approach the Judge and shouted out in order to draw the attention of those present to the incident. The constable was stabbed when he came to assist the bench clerk. The condition of the injured constable is serious while Kshitish Ghosh has since died in hospital.

It is reported that Mukherjee is already undergong a long term of imprisonment in connection with another case.—A.P.

EXECUTION OF DINESH GUPTA

Adjournment Motion Disallowed In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, July 21.

A motion for the adjournment of business before the Bengal Council this afternoon to discuss the execution of Dinesh Chandra Gupta, the murderer of Lt.-Col. N. S. Simpson, has been disallowed by the President Hon. the Raja of Santosh.—A.P.

House Searches At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, July 21.

The police searched the house of Keshav Chandra Gupta, absconding accused in the Delhi Conspiracy case who was arrested the other day and also Mahabir Ojha's house and the office of the Unemployed League. Some books were seized from the first two houses.—A.P.

SECOND THARRAWADDY REBELLION TRIAL

3 Sentenced To Death And 45 To Transportation

RANGOON, July 21.

The Special Tribunal has passed judgment in the Second Tharrawaddy Rebellion trial known as Kimpadi case. Of the seventy-five accused, three have been sentenced to death, forty-five to transportation for life and the remaining twentyseven have been acquitted.—A. P.

DACOITS STILL ACTIVE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, July 21.

A notorious Burman dacoit and rebel of Henzada District was arrested on July 18 in Bassein town. The rebels who surrendered yesterday number fourteen in Prome, thirteen in Tharrawaddy, and one in Thayetmyo. The Asssistant Superintendent of Police, Thayetmyo, with a party of men surrounded a village north of Shandat on July 18 and surprised five rebels who were armed with a gun. All of them were arrested and the gun was seized. In Henzada the villagers resisted dacoits in one instance and arrested one of them with a gun and several cartridges. In Thayetmyo the villagers killed a dacoit but in Prome a villager was killed by a gang of dacoits. Of the five convicts who escaped from Insein jail yesterday, two have been arrested and the remaining three are still absconding.—A.P.

"M. N. ROY" ARRESTED IN BOMBAY.

:o:

All-Night Vigil By C. I. D. At A Flat In Byculla.

ARRESTED PERSON REFUSES TO GIVE NAME OR ANSWER QUESTIONS

TEN MORE YOUNG MEN ROUNDED UP AND LET ON BAIL

A sensational round up of persons believed to be active Communists was made by the Bombay C.I.D. in the early hours of Tuesday. Mr. Wilson, the Police Commissioner, Mr. Pettigara, the Deputy Commissioner and Inspector Mohanlal Desai, assisted by a posse of C.I.D. officers and plain clothes men raided a building in Adam Wylie Street, Byculla.

The building was surrounded on all sides by the police exactly at 5 a.m., so that it was impossible for any one to escape. The Police Commissioner accompanied by Mr. Pettigara and Mr. Desai then proceeded to the third floor and knocked at the door of a flat which was in the occupation of Mr. A. G. Pandit, an Engineer and Contractor having his office in the Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road and brother to Mr. Y.G. Pandit, a Bombay Corporator.

A KNOCK AT THE DOOR.

Mr. Pettigara knocked at the door of a room where the person who is described by the Police as Mr. M. N. Roy, the well-known Indian Communist of International fame, was said to be in hiding. As there was no response, the police knocked at the door of the adjoining room when a servant opened the door. On seeing the police, the servant is said to have attempted to bang the door but Mr. Pettigara rushed into the room and also forced his entry into the adjoining room where he found Mr. "M. N. Roy" sleeping on a bed on the ground.

"Mr. Roy" was dressed in pyjamas, and refused to give his name or reply to questions put by the Police Commissioner. Thereupon he was put under arrest. The room was searched and a large quantity of papers and documents was seized.

"WANTED IN CAWNPORE CONSPIRACY CASE OF 1924."

"Mr. Roy" is said to be wanted by the police so far back as the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case of 1924. He took a prominent part in the Third International, and stayed in Soviet Russia for several years. Lately he had settled in Germany and was carrying on propaganda in India, with the object, according to the police, of overthrowing British Imperialism and establishing proletariat rule in India.

DR. SHETTY AND MR. SHEIKH ARRESTED.

Simultaneously with "Mr. Roy's" arrest, two more arrests were made. Dr. M. R. Shetty and Mr. A. T. Sheikh, the Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress, were arrested.

"Mr. Roy" was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his Chambers the same afternoon and was remanded to police custody for 14 days.

Mr. Pettigara, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and a European Police Officer accompanied the accused who was in a Khaki shirt and shorts.

He was bare-headed and looked quite calm and unmoved.

MR. SUNDER KABADI ARRESTED.

In the afternoon Rao Bahadur M.N. Desai arrested Mr. Sunder Kabadi and Charles Mascarenhes at Mahindra Mansions.

HOW "M. N. ROY" WAS ARRESTED.

The facts about the arrest of "M. N. Roy", as gathered from police are as follows:—

On Monday, the police received information that "M. N. Roy" would be the guest of Dr. Shetty, residing at Adam Wyllie Road, off Byculla Club. Dr. Shetty, who resided next to Mr. A. G. Pandit, brother of Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Municipal Councillor, it is alleged, requested Mr. Pandit to accommodate a friend, who was coming by a late night train on Monday. Mr. Pandit waited till 10-30 p.m., but the guest did not arrive, but he instructed his servant to allow the guest in, if he came late at night. "M. N. Roy" came late with a typewriter, and two suit cases and the servant received him and being late at night, the guests as well as the servant slept.

ALL NIGHT WATCH.

All throughout Monday night plain clothes men were keeping a strict watch over the flat and taking note of every visitor who came out of the bungalow.

In the morning at about 5 a.m. the door of Mr. Pandit was knocked by Khan Bahadur Pettigara and Mr. Pandit told his servant when the latter informed him that the police had come at the door, to admit them all. Khan Bahadur Pettigara, Rao Bahadur Desai, and other police officers then got inside and arrested "M. N. Roy". When asked to give his name "M. N. Roy" refused to give it. At about 7 a.m. Mr. G. S. Wilson, Commissioner of Police, arrived and greeted "M. N. Roy" "Good Morning, Mr. Roy" when Mr. Pandit came to know that his guest was "M. N. Roy" who was wanted by the police for many years.

TEN MORE ARRESTS.

In the course of the day the following ten persons were arrested by the police:—

(1) A. T. Sheikh; (2) Dr. M. R. Shetty; (3) Chas. Mascarenhas;; (4) Sunder Kabadi; (5) Abdul Karim Sarafali Mamuji; (6) Umana G. Putali; (7) Dr. G. Y. Chitnis; (8) V. B. Karnik; (9) A. N. Shetty and (10) Mr. N. S. Chetty. The ten persons were bailed out as the charge against them is of harbouring "M. N. Roy", under sections 212—216 I. P. C. "M. N. Roy" is charged with waging war against the King. He was kept in the Esplanade lock-up last night.

WHO IS WHO?

Some of the arrested persons are well-known to the public for their connections with the Labour and Trade Union movement.

Mr. Abdul Karim Sarafali Mamaji, is the son of a well-known Bohra merchant, late Mr. Sarafali Mamuji, who was for many

(Continued on Page 7)

BANGALORE MAGISTRATE'S UKASE

Ban On Congress, Labour And Seva Dal Volunteers.

"PUBLIC PEACE IN DANGER"

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 21.

Close on the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the exhibition of National Flag at public places another order has been issued by the District Magistrate to-day banning organisations of the Congress Labour, Seva Dal and Muslim Volunteer Corps for a period of three months.

In the course of the Order the Magistrate says, "Whereas from police reports as well as from other information received by me I understand that volunteer organisations are being created in Bangalore City on communal, vocational and political basis such as Congress Volunteers, Labour Volunteers, Seva Dal Volunteers, and Muslim Volunteers, that some volunteers are being drilled and paraded in streets and public places while other volunteers are being utilised to carry on propaganda in areas where their views are not adopted by the people, that creation of these organisations and their activities have created considerable amount of misapprehensions and alarm in the minds of the public and that each organisation is being stimulated to greater activity in a spirit of rivalry by the activities of the other organisations and whereas I am satisfied that the foregoing activities are likely to create animosity and hostility between different classes and communities in the city and are likely to lead to disturbances to public peace I hereby order under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation and also all other powers resting in me by law that within the limits of Bangalore City for a period of three months from today no one should carry arms, cudgels and other weapons, carry, collect and prepare stones or other missiles and instrument, or utter cries in public, sing songs, deliver harangues, exhibit symbols, hoist flags or placards or any other object or thing in connection with the furtherance of the activities of any such organisations as I am satisfied that such activities if permitted will embitter feelings between different classes of people in the City and also lead to disturbance to public peace."

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 21.

Previous Closing Rate	9.80
To-day's Opening Rate	9.72
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.53
Difference	—.27

Broach expectation A./M. Rs. 182.
Broach expectation J./A. Rs. 194

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 21.

Previous Closing Rate	5.09
To-day's Opening Rate	5.18
Difference	plus .09
To-day's Closing Rate	5.20
Difference	plus .11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 21.

Silver Ready	13
Lower	1/8
Silver Forward	12 15/16
Lower	1/8

Market:—China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 21.

1st Settlement	43 11 0
2nd Settlement	43 7 0

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Qualified SHORT-HAND TEACHER for Morning two hours. Apply stating lowest salary. Box No. 35, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A young Gujarati with knowledge of typing, to be in charge of a small Office. Apply with full particulars, starting salary Rs. 60 with prospects, to Box No. 1076, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5506

WANTED For Girls—School (Africa), HEADMISTRESS and MATRICULATED LADY, mother-tongue Gujarati. Agreement essential. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1075, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5504

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FRENCH TUTOR, Lady Doctor, Qualified Nurse, experienced Governess with Hindusthani and Music, Ayah and Cook for up-country. ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5506

WANTED—For High School (Kenya), ARTS GRADUATE, able to teach especially commercial subjects, Book-keeping, Correspondence, Typewriting, Business methods, etc. Physiology Hygiene and history preferrable. Mother-tongue Gujarati. Agreement essential. Apply Box No. 1074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5503

WANTED—A TRAINED NURSE well-experienced, English-knowing to look after two babies of high family. Apply with qualification and photo to RUBBER STAMP MFG. CO., UDAIPUR. (Mewar)
A R 5488

THE HON. C. M. O. of the Congress Free Hospital at Khetwadi, Girgaum, invites applications on or before 22nd July, 1931, from Medical Graduates, who are willing to work as a PAID HOUSE SURGEON for a period not more than six months.
A

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Loco stores clerks, Mechanical Engineers, Boilermakers, Chargemen, Cashiers and Springsmiths. And for Bombay competent Stenographers, Accountants knowing correspondence and typing, and Indent Clerks. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
A R 5383

WANTED—CHIEF AGENT for Gujrat for People's Insurance Co. Ltd., Excellent chance for an influential Gentleman. Special features of above company include strong National Directorate, low premiums, good yearly business secured for last 4 years, loans granted to Policy-holders against property, etc. Apply: CHAINANI & CO., Post Box 4001, Bombay No. 7
A 5389

WANTED

Insurance Agents Everywhere

Most Liberal terms and Hereditary Commission offered.

For particulars apply to:

The United Karnatak Insurance Coy., Ltd.,

DHARWAR.

Houses & Flats To Let

AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY Office Premises on 1st Floor, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Area 2350 sq. ft. with specially made rooms for Superior Officers. Also another Office on 2nd floor. Area 2300 sq. ft. Very suitable for large Commercial or Insurance Firms. Rents greatly reduced. Will be let to approved tenants only. Apply Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor same building.
C 3345

AIRY, SPACIOUS SECOND FLOOR FLAT, "Halcyon Lodge," Vachhaghandy Road, Gamdevi, hall, dining, beds, baths, cut-houses, garages, (any community). Apply first floor before 5 p.m.
C R5469

Medical

CONSULTATION on OBESITY INSANITY and ALCOHOLISM. Charge Rupees five only. Address B. SOUSA, Mapuca, Bardez, Goa.
M R5502

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES—Last week clients made huge profits. Four special figures came correct in six days. Our daily one cent per cent "Certainty" hardly fails twice a week. Fees Rupees Ten refund condition. Daily one special guaranteed figure Rupees Five. Two figures Rupees Three. Only one trial solicited! Our Weekly Forecasts daily four figures Rupee One only was also five days right last week. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P 5507

WE WILL COLLECT THE RENT of your Buildings, Chawls and other Bills on Pay or on Commission and also settle Municipal as well as Court cases. Apply Box No. 1063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R5467

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that the services of Mr. SHRIPAD S. DIVEKAR, who was in our employ as a Travelling Salesman have been dispensed with as from 18th July, 1931.
FOR THE WALLACE FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.,
VISSANJI SONS & CO.,
Agents.
3349

NOTICE

The DHOLPUR STATE Sand Stone Quarries will be leased out by Public Auction at Dholpur on 25th July, 1931, at 9 a.m. in my office.

Conditions of the contract as also other particulars concerning it can be ascertained at my Office.

JUDICIAL SECRETARY.
2287

Public Notices

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Twenty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on MONDAY, the 20th day of July, 1931, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 (Twelve and Annas Eight) per Share has been declared and made payable at the Company's Office at INDORE on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1931, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEEK days and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAYS, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 20th day of June, 1931.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Dated 20th July 1931.
3350

NOTIFICATION.

Public Auction for the supply of kerosene oil of 125 degrees for the year 1931-32 for the use of the Baroda City Municipality will be held on 29th July, 1931, at 6 p.m. before the General Meeting of the Corporation. Those wishing to bid should attend the Auction at the appointed time with a deposit of Rs. 800. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.
Baroda, 19th July, 1931.
R. J. SAVANT,
Municipal Commissioner,
Baroda.
3348

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 947 of 1931

SHORT CAUSE.
Summons to answer Plaint

Messrs. AKBERALLY MAHOMEDALLY & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay Plaintiffs
versus.
(1) HAJI HASSAM HAJI SUMAR & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Acid Merchants at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay.
(2) HAJI ALI MAHOMED HAJI TARMAHOMED, carrying on business as Acid Merchant at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay.
(3) SUJAWOODIN SAMSOODIN, formerly doing business as Acid Merchant at Crawford Market, outside the Fort of Bombay Defendants.

GEORGE V., ETC.
To
SUJAWOODIN SAMSOODIN, Esq.,
The 3rd defendant above-named.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you and the other defendants abovenamed praying that an account may be taken of what is due on account of the margin moneys and that the defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs whatever may be found due by them on taking such accounts, that for the purposes aforesaid all necessary inquiries be made and directions given, that in the alternative the first defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,721-6-6 and the second defendant may be ordered to pay Rs. 1,605-10-9 mentioned in para 11 of the plaint with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 7th October, 1928, till judgment, that the defendants or any one or more be ordered to pay the costs of the suit or that the same may be otherwise provided for.

That the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 5th day of August, 1931. Please take notice that unless you attend the Court on the day aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of June, 1931.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY,
The 4th day of June, 1931.
Messrs. LALA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3347

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
All-Colour-Talking
SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY
SALLY
Featuring MARILYN MILLER
A Masterpiece of Mirth, Melody and Romance.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S
Amazing human Drama
ESCAPE.
Featuring GERALD du MAURIER
Against him—the hand of every man. With him—the heart of every woman.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 p.m.
What could be sweeter than NANCY CAROL.
IN
"HONEY"
Sweet, Sparkling All-Talking, Singing Romance.

OPERA HOUSE.
At 6-30 p.m. only.
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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March 1931.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 17th. July, 1931, to FRIDAY, 31st. July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1931.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
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SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Jail Road South and 1st Oomerkhady Cross Lane; by order of Messrs. Andrade & Cunha, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Punamchand Deepaji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Ruttonbai, wife of Rustomji Ardeshir Godiwalla and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Mortgage deed dated 2nd December, 1930. Sale on the respective premises on the days as under:—

LOT NO. 1—Sale on THURSDAY, the 30th July, 1931, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece of Fazandari land, cnntaining by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts together with two messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Jail Road South, Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3167 and Cadastral Survey No. 1817 of Mandvi Division, Municipal Ward B No. 3428 and Street No. 39-41 and B Ward No. 3324, Street No. 15A and bounded on the East by the property of Chunilal Macheram, on the West by the property of Nathoo Sajan, on the North by the Jail Road South aforesaid and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

LOT NO. 2—Sale on FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1931, at 4-30 p.m.

FIRSTLY—All that piece of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement 104 square yards or thereabouts together with messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 1st Oomerkhady Cross Lane, Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3646, Cadastral Survey No. 1951 of Mandvi Division, Municipal Ward B No. 3527 and Street No. Old 46 and New No. 32 and bounded on the East by the hereditaments hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the vacant piece of land on the North by the house of Sarabai Awasker and on the South by the 1st Oomerkhady Pakhady Cross Lane.

SECONDLY—All that piece of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement 137 square yards or thereabouts together with messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at 1st Oomerkhady Lane, Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3646 and Cadastral Survey No. 1952 Mandvi Division, Municipal Ward B No. 3528 and Street No. Old 48, New No. 30 and bounded on the East partly by the two charitable properties and partly by the house of Yacoob Aroon Awasker, on the West partly by the land and premises hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the house of Sarabai Awasker, on the North by the house of Dawoodbhoy Esulji Chanker and on the South by the 1st Oomerkhady Cross Lane.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Andrade & Cunha, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Sorab House, Oak Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF "FORD" AND "FIAT" MOTORS. AND TWO MOTOR LORRIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

1 "Ford" landau motor-car No. Y-7022.
1 "Fiat" touring motor-car, 7-seater, No. Y-7030
1 "Fadral" Lorry, 2-1/2 tons
1 "Karier" Lorry, 2-1/2 tons.

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THE CONQUEST OF THE GREAT NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT
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BRITAIN TO WAR AND INDIA TO PAY.

PUBLIC DEBT COMMITTEE'S REVELATIONS.

Imperial Military Burdens On Indian Exchequer.

The following are further extracts from Congress Select Committee's Reports on Public debt to India:—

Discussing the question as regards the decision to charge the ordinary costs of the Abyssinian expedition to India, Lord Salisbury said:—

"Having regard to the future, I do not like India to be looked upon as an English Barrack in the Oriental Seas from which we may draw any number of troops without paying for them. It is bad for England and it is always bad for us, not to have that check upon the temptation to engage in wars which can only be controlled by the necessity of paying for them."

The Secretary of State in his letter to the War Office of the 9th August 1872, referring, amongst others, to the Abyssinian War, said:—

"It is certain that all these wars were dictated entirely by the Imperial Government, and that the interests of British Commerce, the grievances of British Merchants and the honour of the British Crown, were the determining considerations in them all."

(Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, Vol. II, p. 293).

Sir Charles Trevelyan in his evidence before the Fawcett Committee says:—

"The Abyssinian War arose out of the Imperial sentiment affecting the whole British Empire and in a much greater degree in my opinion our European and American relation than our Indian relation. . . . In fact, the people of India know nothing about Abyssinia. They consider it as one of the regions of the World they know nothing about. . . . India has nothing to do with the proceedings which brought about the Abyssinian War and was not much concerned with the result."

A further question on the subject was put to him by the Commission and his answer thereto is so instructive that we quote it in full:—

Question 1600: "In fact, India was in no way more concerned with our expeditions to Abyssinia than were Australia and Canada, and that the only reason why we did not make similar demand from Australia and Canada to help to pay the expenses of that War, was that we knew perfectly well that they would indignantly scout such a proposal; they would not listen to it for a moment, would they?—Well, I am bound as an honest man to say that I see no real difference. India had nothing to do with the proceedings which brought about the Abyssinian War and was not much concerned with the result."

(Parliamentary Committee on East India Expenditures, 1876, Vol. III, p. 151)

Mr. S. Laign, the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, in 1860, in his evidence before the Fawcett Committee, referring to instances where "finances of India had been frequently sacrificed to the Horse Guards and the exigencies of the English estimate," says:—

"If anything was charged to India for the Abyssinian War, I should say that that was another instance of it."

("Parliamentary Committee on East India Expenditures," 1875, Vol. II, p. 404, question 7678).

The Earl of Northbrooke, in his evidence before the Welby Commission, given in February 1897, has maintained that the ordinary charges of the Abyssinian War estimated at £600,000 "is a sum of money which India has a fair and equitable ground to claim." ("Indian Expenditure Commission," 1895, Vol. III p. 23, 14166).

PERAK EXPEDITION.

India was burdened with a payment of £41,000 being the ordinary charges of the troops borrowed from India. As regards the injustce of charging India with any portion of the cost of this expedition, it would suffice to quote what the Rt. Hon. Earl of Northbrooke says in his evidence before the Welby Commission:—

"It was a very small one; but in this Perak case I cannot conceive anyone doubting that India has been hardly treated. Here was an expedition beyond the frontier of India, and for which, in order that any portion of the Indian revenues should be applied, it is by statute necessary that there should be an address to the Crown from both the Houses of Parliament. I happened to be the Governor-General at the time, and I protested against this charge being put upon India. Not only was no notice taken of the protest made by the Government of India but not even were the statutory addresses from both Houses moved, so that the law was broken, and the charge so made upon India has never been repaid. It has remained charged upon India from that time to this, contrary to the law and contrary to the protest of the Government of India. That is the case of Perak; that is the second one I have got to deal with and I think this case is perfectly clear."

("Indian Expenditure Commission." 1895, Vol. III, p. 20 Q. 14121).

THE SECOND AFGHAN WAR.

The cost of this War amounted to over twenty-two million pounds towards which Great Britain contributed five million pounds, leaving India to bear the balance of over seventeen million pounds. It is a matter of history, that for some time prior to 1872, the Government of India, at the instance of the British Government, was pursuing an agressive policy on the North West Frontier. It was as a protest against such policy that Lord Northbrooke resigned his Viceroyalty in 1876. He was succeeded by Lord Lytton. The policy he was instructed to pursue may be given in his own words:—

"I came to India and yet before leaving England for India, I had frequent interviews with Lord Salisbury, the then Indian Secretary, and I came out specially instructed to treat the Indian Frontier question as an indivisible part of the great Imperial question, mainly depending for its solution upon the general policy of Her Majesty's government."

(Quoted in "Indian Expenditure Commission," 1895, Vol. III, p. 467, from Hansard Volume 251, p. 923).

It was not long after Lord Lytton's arrival here that this war was undertaken. In the course of Parliamentary debate as to the payment of the cost of this war, Mr. Fawcett observed:

"What was our policy towards self-governed colonies and towards India not self-governed? In the self-governed colony of Cape we had a war for which we were not responsible. Who was to pay for it? It would cost the English people something like five millions. In India, there was a war for which the Indian people were not responsible,—a war which grew out of our own policy and actions in Europe,—and we are going to make the Indian people, who were not self-governed and who were not represented, pay every six pence of the cost."

("Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, Vol. III, p. 467, quoted from Hansard, Vol. 251, p. 926).

Mr. Gladstone supporting Mr. Fawcett, said:—

". . . . This Afghan war has been distinctly recognised as partaking the character of an Imperial War. . . . . but I think not merely a small sum like that (referring to the contribution of five million pounds) but what my Right Honourable friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would call a solid and substantial sum ought to be borne by this country at the very least."

("Indian Expenditure Commission," Vol. III, P. 467, quoted from Hansard, Vol. 251, p. 935).

We see no reason having regard to the occasion of the war and the motive for which it was waged, why should bear any part of the cost of this war. We may add, that India has been further burdened at the end of that war by an annual payment to the Amir of six lakhs a year subsequently raised to twelve lakhs in 1894, the total of which payment would come to a considerable sum. In the words of the late Mr. Gokhale:—

"All such expenditure, therefore, as it represented by the subsidies to the Amir and other tribal chiefs, is strictly imperial in furtherance of Imperial interests in mid-Asia."

—(Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, Vol. III, p. 244, Qr. 18528.)

EGYPTIAN OPERATION OF 1882.

Lord Northbrooke, who, according to himself, had a good deal to do with these operations suggests in his evidence before the Welby Commission that England should have borne half the cost of the expedition, instead of contributing only £500,000 towards the total cost of £1,700,000. Being himself in the government at the time, we can well understand his difficulty in admitting the unfairness of charging India with any portion of the cost whatsoever. (Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, Vol. III, p. 20, Q. 14124). We submit, that India had no interest at all in these operations and India should not have borne any part of the cost. We are supported in this view by Major General E.H.H. Collen,—Military Secretary to the Government of India,—who emphatically stated before the Welby Commission that India should not have had to pay even a farthing for such an expedition. (Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, Vol. 1, p. 401, Q. 6126).

MINOR EXPEDITIONS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

As regards the expeditions which resulted in the annexations of the territories of the North-West Frontier, it cannot be disputed that those expeditions "were for purposes avowedly Imperial." "For all these wars so far as they were an indivisible part of the great Imperial question, the Imperial Exchequer should primarily have paid." (Indian Expenditure Commission, Vol. IV, p. 187, para 98). Between April 1882, and March 1891 neary thirteen million pounds were spent on these expeditions. This amount did not include the ordinary pay of the soldier. (Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, Vol. I, p. 222, Q. 5347-50).

BURMAH WAR, 1886.

This was was the result of the aggressive policy pursued towards Burmah. The annexation of Burmah added to the possession of Great Britain which has enabled Great Britain to extend and add to her trade and to exploit its rich natural resources and add to her own wealth. So far as India is concerned, such benefits cannot be claimed to have resulted in her favour. It is but just that the cost of the War, which is estimated to be 4.7 million pounds sterling, should be borne by Great Britain as she is the only party who has profited by this war.* It may also be pointed out that the cost of the "Civil administration of Burmah became a heavy burden on Indian Revenue for many years." (C.N. Vakil, "Financial Development in Modern India," p. 130.) India may legitimately claim these costs, so borne by her, even, if, as is contemplated, Burmah is separated from India. In his evidence before the Welby Commission, Mr. D. E. Wachha, (now Sir Dinshaw) observed as follows.—

"As to Upper Burma, the entire cost of the Military expendition and the subsequent cost of the administration, should be wholly refunded by England to India, and the province separated from India and made into a Crown Colony as was suggested by the Congress. The occupation was made out at the suggestion of the English merchants in Rangoon and Mandalay. Indians never demanded the annexation and it is unfair to India that for the promotion of the interests of English Capitalists and extension of the British Empire any charges be paid out of the revenue of India."

—(Indian Expenditure Commission, Vol. III, p. 204, Q. 17821).

The late Mr. Gokhale, in his evidence before the same Committee, stated:—

"Upper Burma lies beyond the Indian frontier and we have had no interest in its conquest and annexations except as a province to be held and administered as an imperial trust. The conquest was effected in furtherance of Imperial policy and the Commercial interests of the Empire and no special Indian interest was ever here at stake."

(Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, Vol. III, p. 243).

SOUKIM EXPENDITION.

As regards the injustice of charging these costs on India, we need only refer to the protests made by the Government of India:—

"In order to strengthen Soukim and to set free Egyptian troops for employment on the Nile, we have been asked to provide for garrison composed of troops from Native army in India. We cannot perceive any Indian interests, however remote, which are involved in carrying on the policy above described. It cannot be alleged that safety of the Suez Canal is involved and the Tax Payers of India, who have to bear the ordinary costs of the Indian troops proceeding to Soukim will hardly comprehend the reasons for taxing them for troops which are not serving in India in order to maintain order on the Egyptian Frontier to reconquer part of an Egyptian province or to assist the Italian forces.....

"In these circumstances, we feel it our duty, in the interests of the country of which the administration is entrusted to us, to protest once more in the strongest terms against the policy which burdens the Indian revenues with the expenditure connected with services in which India has no interest; which is unjust to India, because it applied to the payment of the Indian troops lent to England, a different principle from that which England imposes when English troops are lent to India; and which is inexpedient, because it exposes our government to attacks to which there is no adequate answer."

(Quoted by C. N. Vakil, "Financial Development in Modern India", p. 131.)

*On the close of the first Burmese War of 1824-26, the Burmans paid an indemnity of one million sterling under the terms of the Treaty of Ava, in addition to the cession of the two districts of Tenaserin and Arakan. On the conclusion of the Burmese War of 1852, the Burmans ceded the districts of Pegu under the Treaty of Rangoon. The cost of the three Burmese wars may be put down at Rs. 19 crores (13, plus 1, plus 5) in round figures; from which may be deducted the value of the Cash Indemnity received (one crore), as also the value of the district ceded or annexed. The latter, however, was a minus quantity for a long time to come, as also the whole of Burma after its annexation in 1886,—and so a drain upon India.

(To Be Continued.)

"TRADE UNION SPLIT"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the statement issued by Mr. Deshpande and published in the to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" under the caption of "Trade Union Split" and regarding the same I have to say that the statement that the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union refused to nominate Mr. R. S. Ruiker as it delegate to the Calcutta session is absolutely incorrect. The Textile Labour Union of Nagpur elected Mr. Ruiker as a delegate to the Calcutta session of the All-India Trade Union Congress long before the Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union met in Bombay for this purpose on the 14th June 1931 and as such there was no necessity at all to elect Mr. Ruiker as a delegate to the All-India Trade Union Congress.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. KULKARNI,

Bombay, July 18. Ag. Hon. Gen. Secretary.

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Public Debts Controversy—Committee's Findings—Case For "Prima Facie" Inquiry—Lord Inchcape's Outburst—Rage For Safeguards 18d. Ratio—"Statist" Warns Government—Retrenchment Novelty—Future Of Indian Stores Department

(By Kristodas)

The controversy with regard to the so-called repudiation of Public Debt of India began since the Gaya Congress passed a resolution to that effect at the fag end of the session and, I fear, in a hurry. Pandit Motilal Nehru and others were not particularly comfortable about it and it has a rather chequered history having sometimes been taken to the bosom of the Congress, sometimes treated indifferently and sometimes even not recognised. This talk about repudiation, however, came in handy for the vitriolic section of the British Press which used it as a stunt with which to frighten the Conservative British elector and British investor. The mistake lay on both sides. The Congress should not have allowed a general vague cry about repudiation to gather strength without buttressing it up with facts and figures, while the British Press should have undoubtedly realised that there are repudiations and there is nothing particularly horrible about the word repudiation itself. It was not the first time that a country thought of repudiating its public debt for which rightly or wrongly it did not hold itself responsible. The keen and practical intelligence of Mahatmaji saw where the mistake lay on the part of the Congress and he made it clear at about the time of the Lahore Congress that this talk of repudiation did not mean indiscriminate repudiation of all public debt but a repudiation of such debts as would be declared to have been incurred in the interests of somebody else than the Indian people by an impartial tribunal. This idea gathered strength later on, and Professor Shah issued an interesting leaflet on "Ethics of Public Debt" which was a collection of a series of articles contributed to the "Chronicle." Efforts were also made by Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal Nehru in their interview with Press representatives to make it clear to the British people how the talk of repudiation was not so unreasonable as they took it to be.

WORK OF DADABHAI AND DUTT.

The Karachi session took a reasonable step in appointing a Committee of two distinguished lawyers and Professor Shah and Mr. Kumarappa to go into the whole question and to prepare the case. They have now issued the report which contains important materials for a study of the whole question. The ground work of this question was prepared by the eminent leaders of the past like Dadabhoy Naoroji, Romesh Chandra Dutt and others. Dadabhoy Naoroji writing about this very question of Public Debt quoted Macaulay who once said: "The heaviest of all the yokes is the yoke of the stranger," and he himself made the following observation: "What an enormous sum, almost beyond calculation, would India's loss amount to in the present century (leaving alone the last century of unparalleled corruption, plunder and oppression by Europeans) when calculated with compound interest. A tremendously cruel, crushing and destructive tribute indeed!" Romesh Chandra Dutt devoted a good deal of attention to this very question in his historic volumes "Economic History of India." At one place he writes that "the Empire of India was purchased by the Crown from the Company but the people of India were charged with the purchase money," and that "the value received by the shareholders of the Company's stock was not paid by the British Crown which won an Empire for it but were added to India's Debt". Lord Stanley, afterwards Lord Derby, suggested in 1859 that England should at least guarantee the debt thus accumulated, and observed in the House of Commons in his speech on East India Loan as follows:—"I would likewise ask the House to bear in mind that if ever the time should come when the established policy in this respect should undergo a change and when a national guarantee should be given for these liabilities, that guarantee would operate to reduce the interest paid upon the India Debt by no less than £750,000 or £1,000,000, which formed into sinking fund would go far to pay off the whole." Later on again Romesh Chandra Dutt writes about an independent impartial tribunal to examine the Public Debt—a curious prophecy of the events which were to happen three decades afterwards—"Let us suppose, once again, that an independent and impartial tribunal—an International Arbitration Court not composed purely of British but Indian Judges had to deal with Indian Debt of £139 millions in the memorable year 1877 when the Queen assumed the title of Empress of India; there can be little doubt what the verdict of the Court would have been." What the Congress Committee has now done is to build on all this groundwork a good super-structure of facts and figures in a presentable form for being placed before the Round Table Conference to justify an enquiry by an Impartial Tribunal. It will be a mistake to suppose that the Congress has given its verdict one way or the other. What they have done is to prepare a "prima facie" case for enquiry and the procedure will probably be that Mahatmaji as the sole Congress delegate will put this case in justification of an enquiry by an impartial Tribunal. It remains to be seen what part the report will play at the coming Round Table Conference.

SAFEGUARDS.

British merchants both in India and England are naturally very busy with the question of safeguards and would, if they could, go behind the solemn announcement of His Majesty's Government made at the first R. T. C., as also the Irwin-Gandhi Pact, and have fullest safeguards not in India's interests but in the interests of Great Britain. Lord Inchcape, who has been taking such a tender and sympathetic interest in India's welfare for years, goes even so far as to say that England will never give to India Dominion Status! Obviously his lordship must be construing this righteous sentiment in the interests of India, for where will the interests of Indian people be without the multifarious interests his lordship has in the shipping, cotton industry, mining and industries of all sorts in different parts of the country? Sir Hubert Carr, Chairman of the European delegation to the last R.T.C., and Sir Walter Wilson, one-time representative of the European community in the Assembly, did not go to the same length as Lord Inchcape for obvious reasons, but the tune which they sang was not much different from the tune set up by the head of the P. & O. administration. The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri brought out very well that in the British Empire as at present constituted each Dominion had powers and exercised it, for discriminating against those who were not its nationals. India was now growing, he said, to full status of a constitution purporting to place her on the level of the Dominions, but that Sir Hubert Carr and his friends would handicap at the very outset and deny to her the power which the other Dominions had and were daily exercising. The only safeguard, in fact, should be the safeguard of good-will. If any safeguards are to be placed on the statute book they must be, as Mahatma Gandhi laid down, only those in the interests of India.

"THE STATIST" ON THE RATIO.

It is surprising that a telegram to the "Pioneer" giving an extract from the views of the "Statist" has not attracted much attention here. Commenting on the Premier's recent declaration regarding financial support to India, the "Statist" in an editorial writes that "the decision to stabilise the exchange at 18d. was taken when the trend of world prices was downward," and that "in many respects the present difficulties are similar to those of 1920 when defensive operations amounting to the sale of £55 million Reverse Councils which proving ineffective the rate was wisely allowed to find its own economic level." The following sentences are very significant coming from the leading financial paper of Great Britain:—

"The new parity has been defended by all the means at the Government's disposal but they are clearly approaching the end of their resistance power. The last sterling loan's fate has effectively closed the door to further sterling borrowing. By next year the short-sighted policy of short borrowing will begin to recoil on investigators. Important maturities will have to be met. Given the decision to defend the 18d. ratio at all costs the British Government's intervention will be necessary and inevitable." This means that the premier's announcement was intended for the crisis which was feared to arise with regard to the maintenance of the ratio. The "Statist" concludes: "May we plead once more that before too much damage is done, Indian authorities should take to heart the lessons of experience and review the whole present exchange problem in the light of the very similar conditions which obtained in 1920?" This goes to support the demand and the contention of the Indian commercial community, as expressed at the last annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers, that Government should cease making attempts to peg on the ratio to 1/6d. Will the advice of the "Statist" be listened to?

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

Different sub-committees appointed by the Government of India are considering the question of retrenchment in different departments. One of the departments thus affected is the Indian Stores Department of the Government of India regarding which the Stores, Printing and Stationery Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee has addressed a letter to all the different public commercial institutions. It is rather a matter of surprise that there should have been any idea entertained regarding the abolition of the Stores Department. This Department is practically the creation of Indian Chambers of Commerce which have been agitating for not only its continuance but for its strengthening. When the Munitions Board was closed down it was felt that there should be some department which should take up its work, at least to a partial extent and thus play its part in the development of Indian industries. The Stores Department was thus created to take over at least some portion of the work of the Munitions Board and has been busying itself with making purchases for piecegoods, plant and machinery, hardware, etc. The demand of the Indian commercial community is that the Stores Department attached to the High Commissioner's Office should be closed down and there should be only one Central Department in India which should call for tenders in Rupees, these tenders being received in India and also opened in India. A small technical section for inspection purposes may be kept in London. The new Stores Rules have been drafted and adopted with a view to this end and there was a definite understanding that they were to be put into effect from the 1st January of this year. Nothing, however, has come about up to now and in the meanwhile comes this questionnaire of the Stores Sub-Committee. It is to be feared that some of the British Chambers may oppose the continuance of the Stores Department, and much more so its strengthening, and the abolition of the Stores Department in London. The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay has given a good lead to the Indian commercial community by pressing for not only the retention of the department but of its being strenthened. A Self-Governing India will require its own Stores Department and that too at its headquarters here and not at a place 6,000 miles away, where it may be under the influence of what is known as the "City interests."

FRUITS OF CURRENCY MADNESS

Depressing Prices & Doling Relief To Agriculturists

The "Leader" writes:—

About three months ago the "Statist," in commenting upon the exchange policy of the Government of India, wrote: 'If the Government of India are bent upon maintaining the rupee at its present parity, they had better start upon an intensive policy of deflation'. This is the policy which the Government have been pursuing with disastrous results on internal prices. The "Daily Gazette" thus lucidly sums up the Government policy:

They (the Government) are transferring Paper Currency gold to England to pay debts: the volume of the currency is being reduced: and prices in India are steadily falling. So we see the amazing spectacle of the Government of India with one hand remitting land revenue and reducing railway freights to enable "agriculturists" to be relieved of some of the loss arising out of the fall of prices," and with the other hand upholding a 1s. 6d. rupee deflating the currency, "thus forcing the rupee prices of agricultural and other products to still lower levels!" Well, indeed, may Sir Montagu Webb ask—'Could currency madness further go?'

The ruinous effect of this exchange policy has produced alarming politico-economic reactions which have added to the administrative difficulties of the provincial administrations and furnished a golden opportunity for the spread of extreme socialistic doctrines. Landlords, tenants and businessmen have all been grievously hit by it, and yet the Government appears to be bent upon maintaining exchange ratio at all costs. The "Daily Gazette," which, it may be mentioned, is an Anglo-Indian paper, has expressed the view that 'further sterling borrowing to keep the rupee at 1s.-6d. would spell 'certain' disaster to all concerned'. It, therefore, heartily joins in the recent appeal of the "Statist" that the Government should 'review' the whole situation in the light of former and present experiences, and restore the rupee to its normal ratio, 'before worse complications supervene'. The maintenance of the present ratio will help on one except those who are busy propagating revolutionary doctrines. It has injured both internal and external trade, has brought provincial administrations to the verge of bankruptcy and well nigh exhausted the resources of the Government of India. And now British credit is offered to maintain the uneconomic and artificial ratio.

REPARATIONS A DRAG ON PROSPERITY

U. S. Plan Welcomed By Free Traders.

The American proposals for postponing payment of all inter-Governmental debts for a year were referred to in appreciative terms at a luncheon of the Free Trade Union at the St. Ermin's Restaurant, Westminster.

Mr. Henry Bell, the president of the union, said that the action of the President of the United States had put new hope into the world situation. (Cheers.) Free traders thought that it was a move in the direction of what was so much in their hearts. Though it would be absurd to say that the American nation had changed its attitude towards protection, the amount of free trade sentiment in America to-day was surprising.

Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., said that President Hoover's announcement was probably the most important statement made by any ruler during the last 10 years. The payment of reparations had become increasingly difficult owing to the existence of tariffs, and it was one of the most comical errors of European and American statesmen to suppose that they could wring reparations out of countries whose goods and services they abhorred. Whenever reparations were paid, goods and services had ultimately to be transferred from one country to the other. If this occurred in the normal course of trade there must always be a reflex flow of goods and services, so that a complete balance of trade was maintained under a trading system.

Under a reparation system, on the other hand, the payment that would otherwise have been made in goods and services was deliberately refused. Payment was all one way. The countries which had suffered most under that system were the great producing countries like Great Britain and the United States.

There were many causes to which the world depression might be ascribed, but he had no hesitation in saying that the continuation of reparation payments in such a one-sided way had had a great deal to do with it by restricting the volume of international trade. On that account they should all rejoice at the great service which President Hoover and his advisers had performed—nor should the share of his opponents be forgotten—in bringing to an end, if only for a single year, the payment of reparations. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cyril Asquith said it was not too much to say that the whole popular and platform appeal of protection was based on its claim to remedy unemployment. The assumption on which the protectionist argument proceeded was that our unemployment was caused mainly or entirely by the increased competition of imports, and, in particular, of manufactured imports. The most superficial glance at the distribution of unemployment in this country disposed of that idea. It disclosed that not less than two-thirds of our unemployment was in trades and industries that did not compete with foreign imports at all. It resided in the sheltered industries and the export trades. Nothing could be more calculated to aggravate the position than an increase in the number of sheltered industries and the costs of manufacture in the export trades.

They should not fall into the delusion that employment was an end in itself. Wealth did not exist to create employment. Employment existed to create wealth, and was of value only so far as it did so. If those present were to go out and smash all the windows in the neighbourhood, that would undoubtedly increase employment among glaziers, but it would not create any increase of wealth. Would it be any more sensible to exclude artificially a whole quantity of goods which we badly needed—goods for which, incidentally, our exports had paid—to be put to the trouble of making them ourselves, less well and more expensively?

DELHI TO SIMLA

The Waste Of Migration

There was never such a country as India for the straining at gnats and the swallowing of camels. The Indian press will rage furiously for a week over some alleged discourtesy by a British official, due often to a misunderstanding of some colloquial English phrase. The Hindu and Muslim communities will grow almost hysterical in their fury because someone has discovered a district where the appointment of "sub-assistant postmasters" has not been made in strict accordance with the communal rota. Yet everyone cheerfully accepts some absurd anachronism which may be costing this unhappy and impoverished country several millions a year. One of the silliest and most inefficient customs is the annual exodus to the hills, which is made by the Central and also by most of the Provincial Governments.

The Central Government is the worst offender. The Provincial Governments only make a partial move to the hills, and the whole business is on a comparatively small scale. New Delhi is nothing if not grandiose. The migration begins early in March, and takes about six weeks. During that period, as may be imagined, very little efficient work can be done. Every office from which any information may be required is either packing up or has just packed up, or has gone. Each department requires several special trains for the journey of about 160 miles by ordinary rail and a further sixty miles up the little mountain line from Kalka. When the migration is over New Delhi is completely deserted, and remains so for about six months, when the process begins again for the return journey. It would be difficult to make any estimate of what the move costs the country. There are the direct expenses of transporting the personnel and the office files, typewriters, etc. Then there is the wastage due to New Delhi, upon which so many millions have been spent, lying idle for half a year. Finally, there are three months every year, six weeks coming and six weeks going, when the machinery of Government cannot function properly.

DELHI IN SUMMER.

Is it really impossible to live and work in Delhi during the hot weather? It is now the middle of April, and normally Delhi would be completely deserted, the migration this year having been partly delayed owing to the change of Viceroys. It appears, however, to be impossible to get either a haircut or a newspaper, and it is four weeks since part of one department left in three special trains. The nights and mornings are pleasantly cool, and, as I write at midday in a room much less comfortable than most of the Secretariat offices, it has not yet seemed worth while to turn on the fan. It will, of course, grow hotter during the next three months, but a considerable number of Europeans, not in Government service, remain in Delhi through the year and find life quite supportable. The writer, who has spent not weathers under infinitely worse conditions in Lahore Cantonment, Multan, and Ferozepur, is fully aware of the discomforts of summer in the plains. There are dust storms and occasional hot nights, but none of these is very serious to those who have all the modern conveniences at hand, good bungalows, large offices, electricity, motor-cars and modern sanitation. June, July and August are the worst months, and it would be possible to give everyone two or three weeks' short leave during that period without creating anything approaching the chaos and inefficiency of the three months spent moving up and down to Simla.

Whenever this question is discussed in Indian papers it is usually assumed that the European element in the Government is the only reason for the migration. The seems preposterous to-day, when Indianisation has already gone so far. If we exclude certain sections of the Military Department, much of which might remain permanently at Simla, the rest of the Secretariat is almost entirely staffed by Indians. It is difficult to see that the shandonment of Simla would affect more than about fifty senior European officials and a slightly larger number of minor officials. It is ludicrous to imagine that the personal comfort and efficiency of these men could justify the expense of keeping up the double establishment. The Assembly is sometimes given as an excuse, but as this only sits for two or three months during the year it could perfectly well arrange to avoid the very hottest time of the year. As for the Indian official staff, if they cannot work through the hot months at Delhi it can only mean that clerical work for the Government is more strenuous and difficult than that done for ordinary firms, a proposition which few people would care to maintain.

WHY NOT EXPERIMENT?

One of the most distressing features of modern India is the unwillingness to try experiments, especially in administration. Everything must, apparently, be held up until the political question is solved. The official thinks that it is no good making any changes. When the new Government gets started, then they can try all the stunts they like; in the meantime, why bother? This may seem an unfair way of putting it, but one certainly gets this impression from talking to officials, and it would seem to be reflected in the general administration. Even if we are going to transfer responsibility, we might do worse than imitate the Unjust Steward, and occupy our last few years in helping some of those whose prospects may not be very rosy under a Federal Government. One valuable reform would be to abolish some old but expensive and wasteful features in the administration. The yearly migration is only one of many, but it is probably the largest and most unnecessary.—"Manchester Guardian."

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CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN THE PRESIDENCY

"Free Press of India," Bombay, wires under date July 16th:

"The Cholera epidemic raging in Karnatak has claimed 3244 victims so far fifty per cent. of the attacks proving fatal."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: Bombay Gym. vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League (Second Division): Eastern Telegraphs vs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla, 5-45 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-40 p.m.: Gramophone Records.

7 P.M.: Miss Durgabai's classical and light music (with D Parwatker).

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA:—The annual dinner of the Association will be held at the Bombay Radio Club on Thursday (23rd inst.) at 8 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 11th inst. arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 20th inst. and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

KANCHANGAVRI MATERNITY HOME & DISPENSARY:—During the quarter ended 30th June 1931 the number of patients treated were as under:—

In the Maternity Home: Deliveries 126 and the Dispensary: Patients treated: Women 5,039 and children 328.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD & M.Y. LEAGUE:—A general meeting of Muslim Brotherhood and Muslim Youth League will be held on Sunday (26th inst.) in the hall of the Young Men's Kachi Association, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) to select a Managing Committee of the above-mentioned amalgamated two bodies.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS RETRENCHMENT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE.

At its sitting of the 20th inst. the Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Committee passed the questionnaire and issued it to Departmental officers. They also examined Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Postmaster-General, Bombay.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD:—The Bombay Students' Brotherhood will give three scholarship of Rs. 40 each to the needy school-going students. Applications are invited from such students before the 1st of August, addressed to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Bombay.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES ON GUJARATI LITERATURE:—Dewan Bahadur K.H. Dhruva, Lecturer in Gujarati, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver Lecture III of his course of Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectures on "Gujarati Literature" in the University South Wing, to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "Verse in the Epic Age." The lecture is open to the public.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION:—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Union held on 20th inst. under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of the Union, Mr. A. T. Shaik was appointed as Acting General Secretary in place of Mr. N.G. Vasaikar, who resigned on reasons of health.

A vote of confidence in Mr. N. A.V. Raman, who was an active worker of the Union at Dohar as President, on his transfer to Bombay, was also passed.

B.P.C.C. & BYE-ELECTION IN MANDVI WARD:—Nominations duly proposed and seconded by th Mandvi (B) Ward District Congress Committee are invited for one seat on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and will be received on or before Saturday the 8th August 1931, 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Mandvi (B) Ward District Congress Committee, above Anand Sagar Printing Press, 204, Samuel Street, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi. In case of contest election will take place on Sunday, the 16th August 1931 from 8 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

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RETRENCHMENT IN POST & TELEGRAPHS.

Union Secretary's Statement.

Srijut N. C. Sen Gupta, General Secretary, All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union, Delhi, who has come down to Bombay to watch the proceedings of the Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Sub-Committee has issued the following statement:—

The Posts and Telegraphs is a Public Utility Department in the truest sense of the term, and it is no exaggeration to say that the well being not only of the Government but of the nation depends in a considerable measure upon the smooth and efficient working of the Department. Unfortunately however, the Government has in all its retrenchment measures in the past trampled on the legitimate rights and privileges of this "silent body" in order to safeguard the vested interests of the higher officers on the one hand and the officials in the Telegraph Traffic and Engineering branches on the other. I notice with amusement and surprise that the Telegraph Association under the lead of Mr. H. Barton, its indefatigable General Secretary, has already raised its usual war-cry at the scathing exposure made by Mr. S. C. Mitra M.L.A., member of the General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee in his presidential address in the last Annual Conference of the Bengal and Assam Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Union, of the Government which has, in utter disregard of the Inchcape and the Ryan Committees, persisted in its policy of draining the revenues of the Post Office by keeping the Department overstaffed at the top and on the Telegraph side by an excessive number of highly paid officers and telegraph staff who are an unnecessary and heavy burden on the taxpayers.

Mr. Mitra has not made the remotest suggestion for any reduction in the pay of the telegraphists, as wrongly represented in the resolution passed by the Allahabad Branch of Indian Telegraphists' Association, although it is considerably higher than the present pay of the subordinates in the Post Office and R. M. S. He has however shown by indisputable facts and figures how a considerable saving can be effected, if the Government is in earnest about retrenchment, by curtailing this unwarranted and wasteful extravagance at the top and in the Telegraph Branch. His address ought to be an eye-opener to the Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Sub-Committee, the public as well as the Government. My Union has explored the avenues of retrenchment and economy in the Department to still further limits and has in the memorandum it has submitted to the Retrenchment Committee shown the ways and means of securing an annual saving of over a crore of rupees, by curtailment of extravagance and without in any way impairing the efficiency of the service.

GANG OF OPIUM SMUGGLERS.

Two Men Arrested

The Bombay excise police under Inspector Hudson arrested two persons at the Victoria Terminus on Monday night and seized a parcel containing illicit opium valued at Rs. 600.

The arrested persons are Chotto Ahmed and Chunna Karimbux.

The police suspect that the accused are members of a gang of opium smugglers who had been carrying on their operations from an Indian State in Central India and inquiries have been set on foot in that directions.

As inquiries were incomplete the accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday on a remand application. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into excise custody till August 4.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

The number of patients treated in the out-patients' department of the "Free Emergency Hospital" during the last three months (from April to June 30th):

April: 476 males, and 104 females, total 580.

May: 609 males and '89 females, total 798.

June: 799 males and 284 females total 1083.

FEAST OF ST. ANNE:—The Sons of Parra, Verla, and Canca, resident in Mahim, will celebrate the eighth annual feast of their august Patronsss St. Anne on Sunday (26th inst.) with a Solemn High Mass, Sermon, Exposition and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 9 a.m. at St. Michael's Church, Mahim. The Revd. Fr. B.F. D'Silva, Vicar of the Church will preach. There will be a Solemn Triduum on Thursday, Friday and Saturday (23rd, 24th and 25th inst.) respectively, commencing at 7 p.m. followed by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Revd. Fr. J. A.Lobo, will deliver the instructions during the Triduum. The New Statue of St. Anne will be solemnly blessed on the first day of the Triduum (i.e. 23rd inst.)

MENACE TO COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

Proposed Cotton Trade Control Bill.

In the course of their memorandum to the Secretary of the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, on the Draft Bill regarding the Control of Cotton Trade, the Federation of Bombay Commercial Associations, say:—

The East India Cotton Association, as constituted at present, represents only the wholesale traders, and the retailers have hardly a place in this Association. Unless, therefore, the constitution of the East India Cotton Association is so amended as to include all the traders, it would be unfair to a section of the cotton trading community if the control and the regulation of the whole cotton trade is vested in a single association, where they have no place.

The proposed Bill not only nullifies all the operations in cotton trade outside the Association, but also penalises such forward contracts by the imposition of a fine. Government have always refrained from resorting to such a drastic measure for the purpose of regulating trade, as for instance, in the case of the Bombay Stock Exchange such a measure was not adopted. My Committee thinks that this penal measure is uncalled for under the circumstances of the cotton trade. Its administration will expose the whole commercial community to unnecessary interference and harassment. It will provide countless opportunities for corruption to the Police who will be in a position to harass innocent traders when armed with the necessary powers under the Act. My Committee is strongly of the opinion that this possibility

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of interference with the ordinary business activity of the people will result in an immense loss to the community and, will far outweigh any possible advantage that might result from the uniformity of transactions under a single controlling body.

In order, therefore, to ensure a sort of convenience to an influential section of the cotton trade, it would be highly inexpedient to introduce the abnoxious penal clause, as under section 6 of the Draft Bill, my Committee is definitely of the opinion, would be a danger and a menace to the commercial community as a whole.

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN HIGH COURT

Building Contracter Gets 9 Months' R. I.

"I hold that the accused did give false evidence in the Bombay High Court and did make false statements. It is a serious charge which in my opinion requires a deterrent sentence". This was the observation made by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday in convicting Baburao S. Parkar, a partner in a Bombay firm of Building Contractors named Messrs. B. S. Parker and Co. of a charge under Section 193 I.P.C. (giving false evidence). The accused was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, further 6 months' jail.

The case arose of a High Court dispute between the complainant Mr. M. K. Surveyor and the accused. In this suit Mr. Surveyor claimed to be a partner of the accused in the firm of B. S. Parkar and Co. ever since 1920. The accused denied that Surveyor was his partner since 1920, but filed a statement that Surveyor was admitted into partnership in 1923. The accused based this statement on a letter said to have been written by him to Mr. Surveyor. Mr. Justice Wadia who heard the case in the High Court passed judgment in favour of Mr. Surveyor, and held that he was the partner in the firm from 1920. The High Court passed severe strictures regarding the letter produced by the accused which the court held "to be a pure concoction and not a genuine document." Thereupon the present case for giving false evidence in the High Court was launched.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR

Gang At Work

There was an angry scene in the court of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday when an accused who was ordered to pay a fine received the sentence by addressing the Prosecuting Officer in a sullen manner "Thank you . You have done it!"

"THIS IS A COURT OF LAW."

The accused was about to utter further remarks when the Magistrate silenced him by saying "What do you mean by addressing an officer in that manner. This is a court of Law. Remember that."

George Ferro, alias Kaikushroo Framji Kama the accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 70 or in default six weeks imprisonment for being in possession of 24 bottles of country liquor without a license.

Inspector Hudson of the Excise Department who prosecuted the accused said that the accused was arrested on the Victoria Terminus on July 14. He was found to carry a handbag and another package which contained 24 bottles of country liquor without the necessary license. The arrest was effected in consequence of information received by the Excise police that the accused was carrying on illicit sale of liquor in the B. D. D. Chawls at Sewree. The residents of the chawls sent petitions to the Collector of Bombay complaining against the activities of the accused and the Collector forwarded the petition to the Excise Department for inquiries.

Inspector Hudson proceeding said that it was very difficult to trace the offences of the accused as he had a large clientele. A watch was however kept on his movements and the accused was arrested while conveying the liquor bottles.

The accused pleaded "guilty to the charge of carrying the liquor bottles but said that he had paid for them and therefore he had not cheated the Government.

"A TECHNICAL OFFENCE."

Inspector Hudson pressed for a deterrent sentence on the ground that the accused had nine previous convictions.

The accused was heard to protest "This is a technical offence my previous convictions should not be cited."

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 70/.

TREASURY BILL.

Sales And Remittances

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 21st July 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 31,50,000 and Rs. 1,47,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-9 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 31,25,000 and Rs. 1,45,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 4-15-0 and Rs. 5-8-6 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 22nd July 1931 to Saturday, the 25th July 1931 at Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-3 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 15th July to 20th July 1931 amounted to Rs. 9,00,000 and Rs. 2,37,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Monday, the 27th July 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 31st July 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Net transfer to Home Treasury From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve: During the week ending the 18th July 1931 2,250,000; From 1st April to 18th July 1931 12,020,504

Total: During the week ending the 18th July 1931 2,250,000: from 1st April to 18th July 1931 12,020,-504.

Less Sales of sterling: During the week ending the 18th July 1931 nil; from 1st April to 18th July 1931 3,020,504.

Net remittancess to Home Treasury: During the week ending the 18th July 1931 2,250,000; from 1st April to 18th July 1931 9,000,000.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSI ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Naidu To Address

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver the inaugural address on Saturday, 25th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on "The Romance of Swadeshi."

DOWN WITH UNTOUCHABILITY

B. P. C. C. Ambitious Plans

PICKETING OF ORTHODOX TEMPLES IF NECESSARY.

Should the local Congress Committee make common cause with the so-called untouchables by inaugurating a campaign of temple entry in Bombay? This question is engaging the serious attention of the Anti-untouchability Committee attached to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The suggestion that the Congress should give its whole-hearted support to the claim of the so-called untouchables and depressed classes to enter places of worship as freely as the so-called higher classes do and that steps should be taken on behalf of the Congress to enforce this right has been mooted by several Congressmen.

NOVEL SUGGESTIONS.

Novel methods to enforce the right of temple entry are proposed and it is likely that one of them will be given a trial in Bombay in a very short time—probably as soon as the ensuing meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee which will be held in the city early next month are over.

BOYCOTT OF TEMPLES.

One of the suggestions that is receiving general support is that the Congress should first ask all the temples in Bombay to throw open their doors to the "untouchables". In the event of some of the temples refusing to do so the Congress will ask all those who believe in the Congress creed to severely boycott such temples.

The friends of the Congress both caste Hindus and the "Depressed" classes would be requested to stop visiting shrines where untouchables are banned and also to stop contributing any subscriptions to the treasuries of such temples.

PICKETING OF TEMPLES.

If found necessary the temples will be picketed peacefully to see that they were boycotted by all classes of people. This measure, however, is suggested by a section of extremist Congressmen who argue that if "God" installed in shrines is not accessible to the poor and down-trodden untouchables then that "God" is not worth a visit and should be left alone.

The proposal which appears to be least acceptable to Congress is that of offering Satyagraha at the temples gates as was done at Nasik and elsewhere. This is rejected not only because it has failed but because there are possibilities of ugly developments leading to clashes between the supporters of orthodoxy and the supporters of the new reforms.

B. P. C. C. DETERMINED.

However the Congress seems to be determined to do away with the unequal and humiliating treatment meted out to untouchable by their caste brethren.

Preparatory to launching the campaign the Anti-untouchability Committee is making arrangements to hold a general meeting of all the "depressed" classes in Bombay. There are divisions, castes and sub-castes in the depressed class community itself and it is now proposed that a central body fully representative of all the castes of the community should be established to advise the Congress in all matters relating to the welfare and uplift of the community.

MAHATMA GANDHI IN TALKIE ROLE.

AT CAPITOL.

All through this week at the Capitol cinema Mahatma Gandhi will be seen in his first talkie role and Bombay has a chance of hearing the sage of Sabarmati discussing the question of prohibition in India if India attains Swaraj and his mode of dress if His Majesty the King of England invited him to a banquet at Buckingham Palace and his visit for the second Round Table Conference in London.

The talkie is thus remarkable in the history of the motion picture industry and has captivated thousands of movie fans in the U. S. A. and the U. K.

PUBLIC WORKS SUB-COMMITTEE OF RETRENCHMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Public Works and Accounts and Audit Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee will meet at Simla in the first week of August. The sub-Committee would welcome suggestions from the general public for economy in respect of the departments with which it is concerned. It is requested that all such suggestions may kindly be communicated to the Secretary by 31st July.—A.P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATION:—The Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by Mr. P.L. Bowers, I.C.S., M.C., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, from the 20th inst. and from the said date, Mr H.L. Newman, C.I.E., being an official, is nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

KHILAFAT NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Demand For More Money Turned Down

Among the various items disposed of by the Schools Committee at its meeting on Tuesday was a letter from Mr. Shaukat Ali, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee requesting that "liberal grants should be assessed for the Khilafat Night Schools." The Committee recorded the letter and turned down the demand for more money.

In his letter Mr. Shaukat Ali had stated what work the Khilafat Night Schools were doing. He said that they spent Rs. 8,000 annually on the schools while the grant given by the Schools Committee was only Rs. 1,320. They were getting annually a grant of Rs. 4,200 from a local Trust till last year but the grant having been now discontinued the income had been very seriously affected. Mr. Shaukat Ali further stated that the grant given by the Corporation to his schools was very meagre and so it should be substantially increased.

DEMAND TURNED DOWN.

The Superintendent of Aided Schools in his report suggested that it was not possible for the Committee to grant larger sums as in the case of Night Schools they could not go beyond the scale of Rs. 150 per school. The schools were being liberally helped by the Committee and it was not possible to spend more money on them.

The Committee agreed with the report of the Superintendent and decided to record the letter and to inform Mr. Shaukat Ali that the Committee regretted that it could not go beyond its present measure of support.

ADVOCATE'S NAME TO BE STRUCK OFF

Sequel To Association With Forgers

The Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee ordered the name of Mr. Mandavle, an Advocate of the Bombay High Court, to be struck off from the roll of Advocates for misconduct. The matter was referred to their Lordships by the Tribunal of the Bar Council and the council reported that the misconduct had been proved to their satisfaction. Putting briefly, the case against Mr. Mandavle was this: Two persons named Gopalji Desai and Kakubhai Desai were convicted by one of the Presidency Magistrates for cheating one Mahatre who was a client of Mr. Mandavle. The accused Gopalji and Kakubhai, it was alleged, obtained from Mr. Mahatre currency note of Rs. 1000 on the representation that they could duplicate it. They obtained a note from Mahatre and went off with it and Mahatre lost the note. The accused were prosecuted for cheating. It was admitted that Mr. Mandavle obtained from Mahatre this Rs. 1000 note and that he (Mr. Mandavle) contributed himself Rs. 150 towards the note, that is, he got Rs. 850 from Mahatre and he put Rs. 150 himself and he obtained a note of Rs. 1000. Mr. Mandavle handed over this note to Mahatre on 29th February 1928 according to his own admission in the presence of the accused Gopalji and Kakubhai. He had known the accused for upwards of one year.

Besides Mr Mandavle was told one week before 29th February 1928 by one Kekre that he gave Rs. 255 to accused Gopalji who promised to make Rs. 500 of that amount and lost it. The defence of Mr. Mandavle was that he did not know that the note was meant for duplication but in the course of the enquiry in the magistrate's court he admitted, that while going from Dadar to Chembur on 29th February 1928 with Mahatre and the accused, he was told that the note was going to be duplicated. The Bar Council therefore came to the conclusion (1) That Mr. Mandavle had contributed Rs. 150 towards Rs. 1000 required to obtain Rs. 1000 note (2) That he knew that the note would be used for duplication (3) That throughout the pretended process of duplication he was an active party and (4) That he hoped or expected to share or gain made from the successful duplication of the note.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S REMARKS.

The Chief Justice in passing his final order remarked: "Now the queston is whether a man who behaves in a manner like this ought properly to be retained on the roll of advocates. In my opinion, he is not the type of person who ought to be advocate of this court. He is found to have been associated with forgers. I think his name must be struck off the roll of the advocates of this court. He must pay the cost of proceedings of the application before this court and also before the Bar Council and Advocate-General."

Mr. Justice Barlee concurred with the Chief Justice.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Monsoon Strong And Active

POONA, July 21.

The monsoon has been strong from Assam to East and North Punjab and active in Konkan, South Deccan and South Madras.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Berar, East and North Punjab, Konkan and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Kashmir, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Madras Deccan, and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, West Central India, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras.

Forecast:—Monsoon will continue active from Kashmir to Assam and along West Coast of the Peninsula and Burma Coast. Rainfall will increase in the central parts of the country.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy falls will continue in and near Punjab and United Provinces Hills and extend in submontane districts of North-East India during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 21.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 21-7-31, Colaba Point 0.87 in., Fort 0.30 in., J. J. Hospital 0.42 in.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 39.83 in., Fort 46.70 in., J. J. Hospital 43.09 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 34.41 in., Fort 37.63 in., J. J. Hospital 34.08 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point 40.46 in., Fort 53.82 in., J. J. Hospital 42.83 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-7-1931:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.699 inches (.015 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .014 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.4 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (0.7 above normal).

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The "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1931.

NOT REPRESENTATIVE ENOUGH.

It is good to know that His Majesty's Government is alive to the needs of the Round Table Conference and has made one more move towards its resumption by announcing the revised personnel of the Federal Structure Committee. The Committee has been considerably enlarged, its strength having been raised from 21 to 36 members. The main object in doing so is no doubt to make the Committee stronger and more representative than it was before. But the object has not been fulfilled. The enlarged Committee, while it has become bulky enough, is neither fully nor fairly representative. Certain interests already represented are now given additional representation, as, for instance, the communalist Muslims who were represented before by Sir Mahomed Shafi and who now find two more champions of theirs, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan and Mr. Zafarullah added to the Committee. On the other hand the claims of the Nationalist Muslims continue to be ignored in a most scandalous manner. Again, we do not think it a mere accident that Burma continues to be unrepresented on the Committee. The omission to our mind is deliberate and designed to strengthen the impression that the principle of separation of Burma is accepted and that the province is no longer to be a part of the Indian Federation. It is true that the Burmans who are predominantly against complete separation will assert themselves in a variety of ways. But the Indian members of the Federal Structure Committee should refuse to accept separation as an established fact and should proceed on the assumption that Burma is to continue to be a member of the Federation or is at least to be offered the choice between the membership thereof and separation

The virtual exclusion of the Nationalist Muslims from the Federal Structure Committee is an intolerable affront to that important class and is also very suspicious otherwise. It would have been quite possible for the Government to persuade Dr. Ansari, the duly accredited leader of the Muslim Nationalist Party, to work on the Federal Committee. In any case it was Government's duty to invite him. He would have been an asset to the Committee in more ways than one. He has taken the foremost part in bringing the Hindu-Muslim question near a settlement. That Government should deliberately exclude such an eminent leader while at the same time it strengthens the communalist Muslim Party on the Federal Committee is most suspicious and lends force to the report, referred to by Mr. M. C. Chagla in a press interview, that "a conspiracy had been hatched in the highest Government circles to exclude every Nationalist Muslim from the deliberations of the Committee." Attempting to explain the motives behind the conspiracy, Mr. Chagla feels constrained to observe: "Reactionaries, both in England and in India fully realise that the Hindu-Muslim question is their greatest asset and the perpetuation of British rule depends on the problem remaining open and unsolved. Therefore, any solution of this problem of national lines will sound the death-knell of Imperialism in British and Indian politics." This, coming from one who is not and who has never been an "extremist", is most significant. Speaking more specifically, Mr. Chagla observes: "Behind it all is their anxiety to show to the people of England that all Muslims are united in demanding separate electorates and it is only the Hindus who are advocating joint electorates." It is an open secret that many officials want separate electorates for Europeans and in order to improve the chances of such a proposal, apart from other motives, they pamper the communalists in their demand for separate electorates and distrust Nationalist Muslims like Dr. Ansari, the sworn foe of such electorates. The studied refusal to nominate representatives of Nationalist Muslims to the Federal Structure Committee will lead the public to form only one conclusion namely, that Government have made up their minds in favour of separate electorates. It is idle to object to Dr Ansari's inclusion in the Federal Committee on the ground that he is a Congressman and the Congress wishes to be represented solely by Mahatma Gandhi. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is also a Congressman but is rightly invited to work on the Committee as a representative of liberal Hindu opinion.

However, Nationalist Muslims will no more take up a mendicant attitude towards representation in the R. T. Conference or its committees than do Congressmen. Because of the Truce they are just willing to co-operate with Government. If their offer is not availed of and if their party is ignored the Government will later regret its short-sightedness. If the Nationalist Muslims are not separately represented—we do not think it is yet too late for the Government to retrieve its blunder—they may leave their interests safely in the hands of Gandhiji. They will of course, give him in England all the necessary advice. But like other Congressmen, the Nationalist Muslims should realise that the best way to strengthen the hands of Gandhiji and their own is to carry out ceaselessly here in India the constructive programme recommended by the Congress. So far, we have assumed that Gandhiji whose name is easily the most conspicuous in the revised personnel of the Federal Committee, will be able to attend the meetings of the Committee. But it still remains to be seen how his attitude towards the R. T. Conference will be affected by Government's policy regarding the Conference and its committees and by the official breaches of the Delhi Pact in India. The people may well hope for the best but should be prepared for the worst.

WEAK DEFENCE.

In his address to the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, which began its July session on Monday, that eminent political casuist, Sir Malcolm Hailey, explained to the legislators the effect of low prices on Provincial Finance; agreed to the necessity of retrenchment in Government expenditure, dilated on the curious, antiquated and burdensome land revenue systems obtaining in the Provinces and ended up with a homily to political "agitators." He was significantly silent about the repeated expression of discontent on the part of tenants regarding the vexatious manner in which a number of Talukdars are reported to be collecting their dues nor did he explain why "preventive action" was necessary against a number of Congress workers when, on his own showing, "they did not preach no-rent." The Governor of the United Provinces admitted that "the general tenor of their teachings was in the first instance that tenants should not pay more than they could afford." It appears gubernatorial equanimity is ruffled because "afterwards" the tenants were told by the "numerous workers" that "they should only pay at the rate the political leaders took on themselves the responsibility of fixing as adequate."

This is an unjust charge against the "numerous workers" who have taken the trouble to visit the areas in the United Provinces which are suffering from acute agrarian distress, have carefully investigated the question of the ability of the tenants to pay, have published their findings and have noticed with satisfaction that local officialdom in certain places did realise the importance of reviewing their demands regarding date and instalment of payment, faced with the facts and figures collected by these humble servants of Nationalism. Does Sir Malcolm Hailey desire the public to receive the impression from his offensive reference to this body of selfless workers that, according to the bureaucracy, they are the only fly in the ointment and that but for the economic investigations carried on by them undeterred by the Damocles' sword of Section 107 and similar weapons at the service of officialdom, everything would have been running smoothly in the United Provinces?

With the air of an injured innocent, the chief spokesman in the United Provinces for the Covenanted Services remarks: "The observance of the Delhi Agreement was a matter of honour with the Government. If there was to be a deliberate breach of its terms, it would not come from the Government side." But this assurance that his subordinates are temperamentally, constitutionally, intentionally incapable of breaking an agreement which to them was "a matter of honour" is only a part of a lawyer's argument, of that kind of lawyer, who, when he sees he has no case, thinks that abuse of the opposite side is the best defence. Sir Malcolm Hailey in the very next sentence tells the legislators: "No agreement could stand if those concerned in it were continually looking for causes of offence." This diatribe against the Congress workers is unworthy of Sir Malcolm Hailey. A revenue administrator of his calibre and experience must know that in a period of the most depressing agrarian conditions that the United Provinces have ever experienced, the tenants, whom, according to his showing Government are unable themselves to extricate from the exaction of the Talukdar, are bound to consider it a matter of life and death to secure adequate relief from revenue payments. In a Press interview at Benares, Pundit Malaviya said: "I have been shocked to hear of many specific cases of cruel oppression and inhuman torture which have been practised on the tenants." If methods like these of collecting revenue are to go unreproved and if those who take up the cause of the tenants are penalised as if there were no Delhi Pact and the bureaucracy ruled with ruthless rigour, are these workers to be blamed, simply because they point out and protest against the "cause of offence"? What is the good of saying "in heaven's name," "keep politics out of it"? The Congress workers, who expose the miseries of the U.P. tenants, do not undertake the sad task for making political capital out of it. They are concerned with humanity, economic justice and fair-play.

CONSULT GANDHIJI

It is reported that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has issued instructions to all Congress Committees in the Tamil Nadu directing them not to picket the bidders at the ensuing toddy auction sales, pending receipt of instructions from Mahatmaji. Now, the question of picketing auction sales is a simple one, especially when it is not forbidden by any local authority. And a veteran leader like Mr. Rajagopalachari could well have solved the question on his own initiative without holding up things pending receipt of instructions from Mahatmaji. It is just conceivable that the local facts presented to Gandhiji may not be quite so full and up-to-date as they need to be or as they are in the mind of Mr. Rajagopalachari. Besides, Gandhiji has already too many things on hand and need not have been worried with minor local questions. It is also embarassing to him to issue final ordes on a purely local question without being on the spot and in touch with the daily shifting events. Finally, the habit of constantly and superfluously consulting Mahatmaji about every little thing apart from the worry it may cause him is likely to weaken local initiative. And is it really necessary or normal to ask Gandhiji in Simla whether one may beg of a person at Madras not to bid at a liquor auction sale? The pity of it is that quite possibly and for no fault of Gandhiji, his instructions arrive too late; and many others in other provinces may make a fetish of consulting Gandhiji.

Trifles

In the House of Commons, "Mr. J.S. Wardlaw Milne urged Mr. Benn to make it clear whether the House did not contemplate a change in salaries of officials statutorily guaranteed."

I am glad that Mr. Wardlaw-Milne did not fail to rise to his duty. In co-operation, of course, with Rothermere, Churchill, Lloyd, O'Dwyer, Craddock, etc., he has been put by God in charge of the Department that looks after the welfare of the dumb-driven masses of India.

* * * *

The looking after, being done through the Security Services, it is but natural—as well as a principle of Industrial Rationalisation—that Wardlaw Milne should look after the Security Services also. For, otherwise the poor masses will cease to stay dumb and yet refuse to be driven.

* * * * *

Of all the comments that have been made or are likely to be made on the new Federal Structure Committee, the following belonging to the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India," deserves full marks:—"A remarkable new Muslim name is that of Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, the outspoken champion of Muslim interests in the United Provinces."

My confrere has been unusually happy in the choice of an adjective. But, to give the——er—— others their due, it would not have been fair to expect anything less remarkable from Simla circles.

* * * * *

"Keep Politics Out of It.
'In Heaven's Name'
Sir M. Hailey on Rural Situation in U. P."
—Press Headlines.

You may, if you like, do so in the name of Zamindars of the "preventive sections."

* * * * *

In a "sympathetic" letter to some Punjab Muslim, Lord Sydenham implores Muslims to act together and suggests that "any constitution which is framed on democratic principles must fail to satisfy their claims."

If I had any doubts about the "Muslim claims," Lord Sydenham has dissipated them.

And I am particularly grateful to this expert on Islam, for his warning. Muslims, if you want to save Islam, for Sydenham's sake, if not, for God's sake, beware of democratic principles.

* * * * *

"The Foundations of Platonic Academy.
New Discoveries at Athens.
Warrior Seizing Amazon By Her Hair In a Scene of Neo-Attic Period."

So, we had been building on completely wrong foundations, after all.

* * * *

"Lord Passfield in a despatch to the High Commissioner, states that the British Government will seek Parliament's sanction to guarantee a loan for the agricultural development of Palestine."

Who can now deny that Imperialism has begun to change?

OBSERVATIONS ON LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

—:o:—

NUMBER OF WORKING HOURS

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

I.

The object of this series of articles is to deal with the various aspects of the report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India—popularly known as the Whitley Commission. For the purpose of the first contribution, we have taken the most important aspect of all, viz., the number of hours for which the factory and mill operatives in India should be employed, having due regard to health, climatic conditions of this country and their efficiency, which would also mean the interest of the industry in which they happen to be employed. For this purpose in order that a layman who has not made a special study of this subject, may appreciate these observations as well as the recommendations of the Commission, it is important to remember the various scientific principles which are accepted, and which have been evolved out of close observation of the most advanced industrial countries of the world, where experimentation on this line has been made during the course of more than half a century, after a careful investigation of the various deductions arrived at.

"FATIGUE" A VITAL FACTOR.

The first factor involved is the questions of what is called "fatigue." This means exertion of human physical and mental powers to a certain limit, after which the general efficiency either of the constitution of the operative, or in the quality or quantity of output per hour of work suffers if the exertion is continued further without any interval of rest. In other words, if more work per day is imposed than an average human frame can bear, the immediate result is the deterioration in both quality and quantity of production during the latter part of the "fatigue", as compared to the former, and eventually, the sum total results in the gradual wearing out of the human frame itself with the consequent general deterioration of efficiency. No doubt moderate "fatigue", within certain essential limits, is not only necessary but compulsory with a view to keep up physical efficiency of a wage-earner. What is objected to is overstrain. Unfortunately there is a further factor of great national importance to be taken into calculation in this connection, besides the claims of industry for an adequate supply of labour force. This is that "fatigue" has a cumulative effect on the human constitution, and day after day this accumulation results in the general reduction of the output even though the working hours are uniformly maintained, and what is still worse is that, recovery of the human constitution from the effect of this excessive "fatigue" is necessarily slow. The ultimate result is the permanent breakdown of the workman concerned.

DR. VERNON'S DISCOVERY.

In this regard the most interesting experiment is one which the late Lord Leverhulme refers to in his book entitled "The Six Hours' Day." The author deals with Dr. Vernon's report on the health of munition workers of England during the war, where gradual reduction of production with the increase of working hours was observed, whereas when the hours were reduced the production increased to an extent undreamt of. To put it briefly, shorter hours with lessened "fatigue" tended to increase the output. Of course, there is a limit as to the reduction of hours which if crossed would result in reduction of both production and efficiency. Dr. Vernon's observations in this connection are not only interesting, but are also of peculiar importance in view of the fact that the operatives concerned were infused with the highest motives of patriotism and volunteered to put forward their best efforts at a time of great national emergency, viz., the last war. The idea here was that the amunition should be produced in the largest possible quantity for the use of the British and Allied armies so as to bring the war to a successful termination at the earliest possible date. Thus a group of people of this class making aluminium fuse bodies were carefully watched and in the words of the learned Doctor the following was the remarkable discovery as to the result:—"From experiments spread over thirteen and a half months upon the output of workers making fuses, a reduction of working hours was associated with an increase of production, both relative and absolute. Hours of work were changed first from a twelve-hour day to a ten-hour and Sunday work was abolished. A group of women making aluminium fuse bodies provided the following results:—A twelve-hour nominated day, after deducting lost time, making eleven hours net, yielded 100 articles, say, per hour and 100 totals, say, per week. A ten-hour nominal day, after deducting lost time, making nine hours net, yielded 134 articles per hour and 111 totals per week. A nominal eight and a half hour day, after deducting lost time, making a seven and half hour day net, yielded 158 articles per hour and 109 totals per week, thus proving that an eight-and-a-half hour working day, or 52-hour week, yielded more in products, both per hour and per week, than a twelve-hour day or 72-hour week, calculated either per hour or per week." These results conclusively prove the scientific fact as illustrated above by us, viz., that a reduction of hours in an industry may not necessarily reduce production but on the contrary, may improve both production and efficiency where the hours are longer than those warranted by climatic and physical conditions, plus the nature of the work which is allotted to the workman.

BRITISH AND INDIAN EXPERIENCE COINCIDES.

Returning to the Whitley Report, the investigations of the Commission in this country in connection with our Indian Industries and Indian operatives have brought them to an identical finding. They point out that the Factory Labour Commission of 1908 found on investigation that many textile mills were working from 13 to 15 hours a day with a single set of workers. There was a lot of loitering and waste of time associated with these long hours and the commission at that time had to hold that it was no fault of the operatives because all they did was to counteract through this leisurely mode of work the evil effects which the excessive hours entailed. This resulted in the statutory limit of hours being fixed in the year 1911, to twelve hours per day in textile mills. This reduction in the opinion of the Commission, "was profitable and no one would now expect to gain by working operatives for 14 hours a day." In the year 1922, there was a further demand for reduction, with the result that a ten hour day in cotton mills was fixed. At that time there was some doubt expressed as to whether this reduction would not impair both efficiency and the quantity of the output in our textile mills, but this fear proved unfounded, though in the beginning there was here a slight drop in production (of course not anything like the proportion equal to the reduction of hours). The Commission emphasise that "In a few years it (production) had risen to a higher figure than that prevailing before the change. The Commission, after taking into calculation the various side issues, conclude that "there can be little doubt that following the change on the average the efficiency of the operatives has risen substantially." They further emphasise a factor which is of equal importance for the purpose of our discussion, viz., that "The change also had some effect in stimulating employers to secure increased efficiency in other directions." We thus notice here that the reduction brought about a two-fold change for the better, viz., (1) the increased efficiency of the operatives, and (2) the increased activity of the employer to take such measures as were necessary in the interest of the industry with a view to bring about alterations in the internal organisation of factories, machinery, etc., as would help the operatives in maintaining and increasing production without an undue tax on their physique and health.

EIGHT HOUR DAY IN ENGLAND

In this connection it is interesting that in a country like England where the climatic conditions are much more favourable than those prevailing in India and where the physique of the operatives also happens to be superior for the same reason, an eight-hour day is universal and they are fighting for a six hours' day alround. Considering this a ten-hour day in this country is undoubtedly unwarranted. To be logical we should have a

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

A Madras "Formula".

The new solution of the communal question broadcast from Madras as having been evolved by prominent Muslim politicians is remarkable only in the fact that it has refused to tackle the problem in its practical aspects. It is an admirable thing to attempt to reconcile two points of view. It is also easy enough, as the Madras Muslims seem to imagine. But at best it is a paper formula. No attempt seems to have been made to test its quality. It is all very well to strike a balance between Joint and Separate Electorates and complacently hope that its vagueness will satisfy every body and every interest. What was really required was that these gentlemen should have worked out details of representation specially in the Punjab and Bengal on the basis of their suggestion. That alone could prove its merits. And why have the Madras politicians decided that adult suffrage should be introduced, if at all, after ten years?

Satara Liberals.

The Satara Liberal League has sent in a number of resolutions to the Reception Committee to be placed before the National Liberal Federation that meets in Bombay on July 31. We welcome its suggestion "to secure the agreement of the Nationalist Muslims" on the communal question. But we wish we could congratulate the League on its other resolutions also. The Round Table Conference decisions are reported to have been approved. Does this mean that the Satara Liberal League accepts the "safeguards" adumbrated at the last Round Table Conference? It is unfortunate that the League should have omitted to declare itself unequivocally on this point as it has happily done in the case of electorates. Its resolution on States' representation is almost equally nebulous. It is also insisted, says the report, that members to be returned to the Federal Assembly from the States must be elected by at least the Legislative Councils, advisory Councils or the Ryot Sabhas at present obtaining in the various States. It is characteristic of the Liberals' love of compromise.

Vested Interests.

It is not at all surprising that the present Bombay Municipal Corporation has passed a resolution urging Government to take steps to extend the life of the present Corporation for a year more. It is always the way of vested interests everywhere. Many in the Corporation know that their days in that body are numbered. So they desperately cling to their seats, counting upon the assistance of a Government that has reason to be sympathetic towards them. But the resolution which they adopted is a selfish breach of constitutional propriety, made more odious by its disguise of altruism and economy. The grounds urged for the resolution are that "a fresh constitution for the country is shortly going to be introduced, which is likely also to affect the franchise rights of all the local bodies and that the Corporation may not have to spend about Rs. 1,25,000 for the period of a year or so." The utter hollowness of the grounds makes one doubt whether even those who voted for the resolutions appreciated them.

Show Of Argument.

Those members could not be so obtuse as not to know that it will be at least a year before a new Constitution is finally approved by Parliament, It will then be several months more before the new Legislatures change the Municipal franchise, and still more months before new electoral rolls are prepared. And is there a guarantee that an unsatisfactory Constitution may not plunge the country into another struggle for freedom? Those who voted for the resolution know all this but they do not mind clinging to their seats even for two years more. As regards the cost of the election, the Municipal Commissioner himself stated that he had already spent Rs. 33,000 on the election arrangements and much printing work was already in the press. He, therefore, warned the house that the item of expenditure would have been spent long before the Municipal Act was amended and that the ground of economy at least was untenable. What shall we say of the Corporators who voted for the resolution in spite of this statement? They have tried to put off their evil day. But they will not succeed. The public of Bombay should at once protest against such selfish intrigues and seize the opportunity to make a beginning in the propaganda for the new election. The Government and the Legislature dare not carry out a resolution condemned by the public.

LALA PHIROZE CHAND ON TRIAL

Denies Malicious Propaganda Against Persian Govt.

THE QUESTION OF INTENTION

LAHORE, July 15.

Lala Feroze Chand, Editor, the "People", who is standing his trial before the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, for an alleged offence under the Foreign Relations Ordinance for publication of a communication about the administration of Persia in the "People" of April 12, 1931, in the course of his statement said in the Court to-day, stated:—

The communication for publishing which I am being prosecuted bears the date-line "Teheran, January 7, 1931". It was received in my office some time in March and sent to the press soon after. Week after week it was crowded out and at last appeared in the issue dated April 12, 1931.

It appeared in the correspondence columns which are just the place where the editor showes in all kinds of controversial stuff, with which he may not only not agree, but sometimes may actually be in sharp disagreement. The communication purported to give some account of political persecution in Persia. It is well known that political persecution in some measure does exist in all countries under a dictatorship or semi-dictatorship. When a party claiming to be victim of such persecution, comes out with allegations of this nature, no journalist excepting those in the profession merely for commercial ends and dead to all sense of public duty, may refuse to give them publicity. It will not do to say in a case like this that the editor must first satisfy himself about the veracity of every allegation. Such demands may be justified where the reporting of local happenings is concerned, but not even the most resourceful newspaper in the world can hold over news about distant foriegn lands to satisfy itself about its being true, before publishing it. All a fairminded journalist is expected to do is that he should not associate himself or his paper with his correspondent's allegations and should offer the same hospitality to rival versions when he receives these.

NO MATCH FOR GOVERNMENT.

This rule "The 'People' rigidly adhered to in this case as will appear presently. The editor is well aware that if there is some measure of untruth in the allegations made against a foreign Government, its agents in his country can more than take care of its interesst. Small political parties are no match for Government at this game. How vast the resources of Governments are in spreading and suppressing news may be judged from the fact that even the news of what is known in India as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre did not reach England—the country most deeply interested in every happening in this land for about a month.

One thing more that urged me to give publicity to the communication under question was the appeal in its concluding paragraph. The Republican Party made certain allegations and invited impartial inquiry. I quote the relevant passages:—

"We appeal for the formation of a commission of inquiry of prominent and authoritative personalities in order to conduct investigations into our accusations on the spot and to report the result of their investigations to world public opinion."

It becomes difficult for a journalist with a sense of the ethics of his profession to refuse publicity to an appeal like this which besides conveys to the reader that the allegations are not put in a definite shape and are put forward to invite investigation.

INVITING PARSIS BACK

Conditions in Persia are certainly of practical interest to a section of the Indian population. For some time past lot of propaganda has been going on in this country which paints the state of things in Persia in alluring colours with the object of inducing the Parsi millionaires to migrate back to the country from which their forefathers had fled a thousand years ago, because to-day it needs their wealth for its development. Even as I write these lines there is Aga Saif Azad (formerly editor of a communist journal "Azadi-e-Shark" and now of "New Persia") touring about in India to ask the Parsis to leave this country for the homeland of their forefathers. This Persian journalist claims in holding out this invitation he has been authorised by His Imperial Majesty Shah Riza Khan Pahlvi. He is just one of many doing this work. The Bombay papers almost every day contain something or other about this movement, in particular the papers owned and read by Parsis.

The object of the propaganda being what it is, it is natural that those interested in carrying it on should depict the Persian conditions as better than what they actually are. At the same time it is important that those who are being asked to leave this country and settle down in Persia should see all possible aspects of the qustion before doing so. That makes it still more incumbent on an Indian journalist that the view of the critics of the Persian Government should not be suppressed. The best and fairest thing under the circumstances, therefore, would be for journals taking interest in this matter to throw open their columns to exponents of both schools of thought after referring to ethical and legal aspect of the question, the statement proceeds:

QUESTION OF INTENTION

"The People" has never carried on any malicious propaganda against the Persian Government. In this case it made no editorial comment whatsoever and gave the same publicity to the numerous contradictions or rival versions as had been given to the original communication—with just this difference that the contradictions were published more promptly whilst the original had been crowded out week after week for want of space. There are no writings in "The People" that will bespeak the least hostile intention on the part of my paper towards the Persian Government Nor can I conceive, as I read the communication in question now, how it could possibly be constructed as "likely to promote unfriendly relations" between His Majesty's Government and that of His Imperial Majesty Riza Khan Pahlvi. The appeal was addressed not to His Majesty's Government but "to the press of civilised world, to the representatives of science, art and literature and to prominent and authoritative personalities." There is not a word in it to show that it called upon His Majesty's Government to do any unfriendly act towards the Government of Persia. And it must be remembered the communication did not seek the help of those to whom it was addressed for overthrowing the present Persian Government—it merely gave certain instances of political persecution and appealed for redress. Nor could it be maintained that the object in publishing communication was exciting popular hatred in India against the Persian Government. My paper is meant for and is read by only educated, intelligent, serious minded readers. It is a poor vehicle, indeed, for inciting mob fury. I disclaim any hostile intention towards the Persian Government, and published the communication merely in public interest just as later I published the contradictions in public interest.

CONTRADICTIONS

Now I must refer in greater detail to the contradictions which are the most important factor to be considered in this case. As I have pointed out before, the question of this prevailing conditions in Persia is one of practical importance to some people in India. Hence some controversy arose out of the publication of the communication. Amongst the papers that have taken some interest in it are the Bombay journals, "Bombay Chronicle" and "Weekly Herald." Amongst the distinguished individuals who have taken part in it are His Excellency Mr. B. Azimi, Consul General of Persia, the Persia Consul in Bombay, and Mr. G. K. Nariman of Bombay. The last named gentleman specifically referred in his statement to the practical aspect of the controversy, viz., the proposed Parsi 'hijra' to Persia. The Republican Party's communication was not sent exclusively to "The People." Amongst the papers that published it was the 'Weekly Herald," Bombay. I have reason to believe the communication was published independently in Persia too. Immediately after its appearance in the "Weekly Herald" Mr. G. K. Nariman, scholar and journalist, who keeps himself in close touch with happenings in Persia gave an interview to that paper which is published in its issue for May 1931. This interview characterised the Republican Party's communication as "palpable exaggeration." Next week the Persia Consul in Bombay sent a communication to the "Weekly Herald" in which he said the statement in the Republican Party's communication could not be called even an exaggeration, for it had no basis in fact. So that the Persia Consul took exception even to Mr. Nariman's statement. But later the Consul General of Persia at Simla made handsome acknowledgements to him for his services in this connection as would appear from the marked portion in the "Bombay Chronicle" for June 23rd Page 3 (appended herewith). As soon as these two contradictions, that is one by the Persian Consul at Bombay and the other by Mr. G. K. Nariman were brought to my notice though they had not been addressed to me, I went out of my way to copy them from the "Weekly Herald" in the "People" dated May 24th 1931 (appended herewith) Yet another contradiction was received from His Excellency, Mr. B. Azimi, Consul, General for Persia, and was also promptly published (without the least alteration) in "The People" for June 21 (appended herewith). It appears the attention of the authorities responsible for sanctioning the prosecution has not been drawn to the three contradictions I have referred to, otherwise one cannot imagine how they could have given sanction at all.

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCE

Lala Phirozchand concluding the statement says:—

I must draw the attention of the Court to one point more. I am being prosecuted under a measure framed under Section 72 of the Government of India Act, which empowers the Governor-General to "promulgate Ordinances for the peace and good Government of British India." Whether or not there was an emergency justifying the promulgation of the particular Ordinance we are concerned with, is not the question. I am raising here. But in interpreting the Ordinance it is the business of the Court to keep in mind that its promulgation was intended only for the "peace and good Government of British India." It might rightly therefore consider whether the "peace and good Government of British India" were really imperilled by the communication for which I am being prosecuted. What I mean is that the Governor-General in promulgating the Ordinance had not intended its use should be made so cheap, for that would only mean he was not keeping within the limitations imposed by Section 72 of the Government of India Act.

In commenting on my arrest some newspapers have suggested that I was caught hold of merely because to the local Police I have been for some time an undesirable sort of person. I claim no knowledge about the motives of those responsible for my prosecution. But it remains a fact that during the last ten months or so the Police have raided my rooms under all sorts of pretexts no less than four times and never came across anything to which they could object. They have been closely watching my movements, for some time I was being shadowed day and night. In the Post Office the Police censorship has been causing some inconvenience to me and my correspondents and I suppose needless inconvenience to itself too. The letters that I have been receiving from Bombay in connection with my defence in this case are invariably delayed a couple of days. I can say only about those delivered to me. One would suppose the Bombay Government would be more concerned overr libels but though the communication against the Persian Government, for which I am being prosecuted was printed by the Bombay press too the authorities there did not feel called upon to take any action under the Ordinance. The Persian Consul probably did not think of the Ordinance either, for otherwise there seems no point in their issuing press contradictions through the newspapers which had published the original communication. But for some reason the Punjab authorities have been so eager to seize this opportunity for prosecution against my paper.

TERROR IN CALICUT BAZAR

Tri-Colour Removed.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, July 21.

This morning a big rowdy batch of Moplahs trespassed on the Congress Office at Pattambi and removed the flag and signboard forcibly. They also removed forcibly flags from about thirty shops. The police were nowhere to be seen. The whole bazaar was terror stricken. A rumour about night dacoities has been current for the last two days. One month back a similar outrage on the Congress Office was made. The flag was hoisted again.

Hindus Demand Justice From Nawab

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES EXPECTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VERAVAL, July 21.

The Veraval, Junagad and Prabhas atmosphere is still tense. 5000 Hindus including untouchables carried five dead bodies to the cremation grounds on Sunday. The wife of Dr. Gordhandas, frantic with grief at the sudden loss of her husband, refused the taking out of the dead body unless the Nawab Saheb personally inspected the corpse. After persuasion of twenty-four hours' the bodies were burnt.

JUSTICE DEMANDED.

Eleven Muslims have been arrested, some of them with knives and pen-knives. 2000 Hindus of Junagad went to the Nawab Saheb and requested justice for the Veraval murders. The Nawab Saheb asked the Hindus to wait for a week.

STRONG POLICE GUARDS.

Owing to feared developments Junagad town was guarded by the police all night guards having been posted at leading Hindu houses. The Swaminarayan temple in Junagad was early closed and was guarded all night by their armed chowkidars. Four Hindu leaders quitted Junagad early last night.

Curfew order has been proclaimed in Veraval banning meetings of more than two persons. Strong police force is guarding the whole town. Veraval, Junagad, Una, Delvada aare also observing hartal.

EXPECTED ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

Mohmedan leaders are persuading Hindus to open their shops, the latter however refuse, unless adequate redress and guarantee of life is granted. The police, on suspicion, took one Mahomedan in the custody whereupon a pen-kife was found out of his umbrella and he was immediately arrested.

Administrative changes are forecasted owing to the Veraval situation.

It transpires also that since early morning on Saturday some persons, unknown, repeatedly enquired about Doctor Gordhandas, Govindjisheth and Laxmichand Sheth the former two were murdered, the latter seriously injured. It is, therefore, believed that there are some men behind the atrocity.

Veraval Mohamedans' Deep Sorrow For Hindu Brothers

(From Our Correspondent.)

VERAVAL, July 21.

A meeting of over a 1000 Mahomedans was held here yesterday evening, presided over by Seth Haji Yusuf Maklai, supported by Seth Gani Hajiahmed, Seth Alana Jamadar Ahmednur, Patil Husen condemning the hineous tain Mahomedan hooligan crimes committed by certain Mahomedan hooligans at Veraval. They resolved to express their deep sorrow to the relations of the murdered Hindu brothers.

VERAVAL TRAGEDY.

VICEROY APPEALED TO INSTITUTE ENQUIRIES.

Mr. Ruttonchund Tullockchand Master, the Honorary Chief Secretary of the Jain Association of India, has sent the following wire to His Excellency the Viceroy of India at Simla:—

"Referring Riot at Verawal, our Association of opinion that our worthy member Sheth Govindji Khusal and others have been ruthlessly murdered without just provocation. Under the circumstances we urge that an impartial inquiry be instituted to bring culprits to book."

ELECTORATE QUESTION.

Madras Muslims' Formula

MADRAS, July 20.

At a largely attended meeting of the Muslims of Madras held at Victoria Hall to-night to discuss formula relating to electorates, Mr. Abdul Hakim, ex-Sheriff presiding, Hon. Syed Mahomed Padsha, a member of the Council of State moving the formula for adoption said that it was a result of prolonged conference. Mr. Yakub Hasan seconded the resolution. Prior to the meeting Urdu leaflets purporting to have been issued by the Secretary of the Madras Muslim Conference were distributed stating that the Madras Muslim Conference did not support the formula for joint electorate.

Maulana Zafarali Khan, explained that the authors of the leaflets were misleading the public as the informal conferences, representatives of the Madras Muslim Conference were present and had their say.—A. P.

UPROAR IN MADRAS MEETING

Formula For Communal Settlement

MADRAS, July 21.

Uproarious scenes marred the proceedings of a Moslem meeting convened last night to discuss a formula for a communal settlement. The trouble arose soon after Mr. Sherif Khan, one of the supporters of a motion, resumed his seat when a member of the audience rushed towards the dais declaring that they did not know that they were taking a suicidal step in supporting joint electorate. This was the signal for a general uproar and confusion prevailed for nearly ten minutes whereafter Maulana Zafarali Khan attempted to restore order. A section of the audience wanted Abdul Lateef Farookhi of the Muslim Conference to speak. Zafarali declared that the audience being in an excited mood could not discuss important questions. A section of the house kept up an uproar till Mr. Farookhi was called upon to speak.

Mr. Farookhi suggested that Zafarali and his supporters might have a free discussion with Maulana Shaukat Ali when he came the next day and wanted decision being postponed till then. After several others had spoken in support, Maulana Zafarali Khan addressed the meeting again appealing for support of the motion. He was followed by Mr. Yakub Hassan whose speech was constantly interrupted by a section of the audience, particularly his reference to the Punjab Muslim leaders. It was past ten o'clock when the Chairman finally put the resolution to the vote and declared it carried amidst shouts for and against the decision. Elaborate police precautions had been taken to meet emergencies but nothing untoward happened.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived in Madras this morning.—A.P.

LIQUOR, THE CURSE OF THE WORLD

Lecture At Wesleyan Guild ...Room

Just after the weekly I.O.G.T. meeting in the Wesleyan Guild Room, Colaba Causeway on Tuesday night, Mr. H.S. Watkins, Dy. Inspector, Colaba Police Station, gave an instructive and interesting speech on "Temperance." The enthusiastic speaker with approximate ancedotes emphasised that drink is the curse of the world—history of ruin, tears and blood,—perhaps the greatest curse that ever scourged this world. It was shown that though earthquakes, storms, conflagrations, pestilence, despotism and war cause incalculable harm, use of intoxicating drinks has sent a great volume of misery and woes into the stream of this world's history more fearful and terrible than any of them. It was very gratifying to note that now, when in the whole city a campaign to stop liquor is in full swing, the audience, one and all, left the hall thoroughly convinced of the strong arguments put forth by the speaker.

WE WON'T HAVE THE BILL AT POINT OF BAYONET.

SIND MEMBERS' PROTEST IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

POONA, July 21.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met to-day the Finance Member moved that the Bombay Irrigation Bill as amended by the Select Committee be read a second time.

Miran Muhammad Shah moved an amendment urging that the Bill be recommitted to the Select Committee in order that the members of the Select Committee might inspect the area affected by the Bill and then submit a report.

The amendment was put to vote and was lost.

AT THE POINT OF BAYONET.

General discussion then followed in the course of which members from Sind emphasised that legislation at the point of bayonet was inadvisable and appealed for due consideration the circumstances in which Sind people would be placed if the Bill was passed.

Amendments to the Bill were next moved by non-official members but discussion of the amendments had not concluded when the Council adjourned.—A.P.

CAWNPORE SHOOTING OUTRAGE.

CAWNPORE, July 21.

It is reported that revolver shots were fired at Rameshchand Mehta, whose house was searched yesterday in connection with proscribed literature, at 6 this evening. Police are investigating. Revolutionaries are suspected to be at the bottom of the outrage.—A.P.

WORLD ECONOMIC LIFE ENTIRELY OUT OF GEAR

"MAC'S" CONFESSION AT LONDON CONFERENCE

Ministers Put Their Heads Together To Put Europe On Her Feet Again

Conference Adjourned For A Day.

LONDON, July 21.

The London Conference adjourned for a day after general discussion in which Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary of State expressed belief that America so far from withdrawing its German credits had actually rather increased them lately. He was confident that big American banks would co-operate towards keeping credits in Germany provided similar institutions in other countries did the same.

Impression is hardening that the outcome of the Conference will be in direction of the continuation of short-term credits to Germany and not loan. International Finance Ministers with Dr. Bruening and Mr. MacDonald are now meeting to examine the questions raised earlier at the plenary meetings.—Reuter.

MACDONALD WELCOMES DELEGATES.

In opening the proceeding Mr. MacDonald after welcoming delegates indicated the purpose which British Government thought the Conference should achieve. He expressed view that for good or ill the present moment might prove one of turning points in world's history, for if no solution was found of present crisis political and financial dangers which might follow could not be foretold. If solution were found then it would be a striking proof of growing effectiveness of international co-operation.

ECONOMIC LIFE OUT OF GEAR.

He recalled how in the phast two years unprecedented fall in prices among practically all primary commodities had thrown out of gear the economic life of the world. This had accentuated the burden of debts and led to the difficulties for all debtor countries. Its effects were most acutely felt by international industrial and financial States, and the special position of Germany, both as exporting and Debtor State had involved her to a supreme degree in all problems which other States had to face in less critical manner. German Government had increased taxation, but last month felt bound to declare that unless the situation improved they would have to use their right under the Young Plan to declare postponement of their liabilities.

QUESTION FOR BANKERS AND FINANCES.

Proceeding the Premier stated as regards financial aspects of the crisis the question of what could be done must largely be reserved for bankers and financers. He could only speak in general terms. There seemed to be two main alternatives. One was to find the means of providing new loans or credits to Germany. That was a matter which had been under consideration in Paris. He was told that there were difficulties which would have to be surmounted before any loan could be obtained in the market here. They must consider this. It might be the solution. It might not. But a solution mutually possible and effective for its purpose must be found. The other way would be to attack directly the question whether by strengthening the internal position in Germany they could give assurance of its stability to the outside world so as not only to prevent capital that was already in Germany from being withdrawn but to enable it to be augmented. There was noh doubt about Germany's inherent strength provided she had the required capital resources.

HOOVER PROPOSAL.

It was for that purpose that President Hoover had proposed suspension for a year of all debts and reparations. This represented an early real relief. It might prove insufficient, but that could be examined later. Their first problem was to decide as to how to put it to effect with greatest speed. They must begin work from the point which had been reached at Paris. They were all glad of conferences held there between French and Germans. These should prove of infinite assistance to the British service.—B. O. W.

(Other news of European crisis on Page 12.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Jute shares opened firm and a fairly large turnover resulted in Howras and Kamarhattys at advancing rates. The close was slightly easier. In coals only a few isolated deals were reported at lower levels. In teas a few transactions were registered at earlier rates. The miscellaneous section showed no material change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 72-8; 4-1|2 per cent. Bonds 1934 94-8 small lot; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99-10; Bonds 1935 95-10 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1945|55 100 small lot; 6 per cent. Bonds 1933|36 100 small lot; 6 per cent; U.P. Bonds 1921|41 103-6 small lot; 6-1|4 per cent. Punjab Bonds 1923|33 100-2 small lots.

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 4-14; Mundulpore 4-8.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 244 small lot, Auckland ordy. 173 small lot, Clive 20-4, Empire 37-4, Fort William 130 small lot, Howrah 23-4, Hukumchand pref. 92, Kamarhatty 373, Kanknarrah ordy. 312-8 small lot, Kinnison 595 small lot, Lansdowne ordy. 114-8, Naihati ordy. 305, Reliance ordy. 55-10, Union ordy. 372 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone ordy. 8-14; Indian Iron and Steel 3-14; Madan Theatres 2-2; Upper India Couper Paper Mills 110; Midnapore Zemindary 69 small lot; New Savan Sugar 5-8; Eastern Cachar 1-10; New Purupbari 1-8; 7 per cent. 1923|33 Auckland Jute Mills debentures 101.—A.P.

HOW "M. N. ROY" WAS ARRESTED

(Continued from page 1.)

years a member of the Municipal Corporation

Umana G. Putali is the accountant in Toyo Podar Mill and is the secretary of Nav Jiwan Bharat Sabha. He was arrested by Rao Saheb Patwardhan in the Toyo Podar Mill.

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis is connected with Labour College near Prarthana Smaaj.

Mr. V. B. Karnik is an Advocate.

Mr. N. S. Chetty is employed in Tata Construction Works.

A. T. Sheikh is the Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Sunder Kabadi is known as Youth League and Students' Brotherhood worker in the city for a long time.

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"WIMAR" Preserves Books & Records from ravages of Insects & white ants.

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SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

July, 21.

Clan Maciver, Mactalane, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

July 22.

Dara, Wheeler, Aden.
Pundit, Perry, Calcutta.

LOADING.

July 21.

Steamer Nervana for Calcutta.

S.S. Clan Maciver:—The I. F. Coy's steamer Clan Maciver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Dara:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Pundit will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Aden, with a general cargo.

S.S. Pundit:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Pundit, will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

S.S. Macedonia for London:—12 bales animal skin H. R. Rehmanbhai and Co.; 4 bales animal skin M. Nissim.; 6 bales woollen carpets H. Habibulla; 2 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.; 1200 cwt. groundnut kernels K. M. Nathoo; 1000 cwt. myrabollam J. Moolchand and Co.

For Jaffa:—6 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Beyrouth:—5 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diah.

For Alexandretta:—39 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Tripoli:—18 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Port Said:—10 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab; 10 bales cotton yarn A. El. Ejel.

S.S. Dalgoma for Leith:—2000 cwt. groundnut cakes J. Koners and Sons Ltd.

S.S. Waltenhall for Liverpool:—4500 cwt. myrabollam Kalyendas Bros.; 50 bales cotton thread waste B. Mahasukhlal and Co.; 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—228 cwt. groundnut oil H. V. Oomerbhoy.

For Manchester:—250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Treuenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora; 53 bales cotton fly Chimanlal & Sons; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 117 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—360 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo.

For Rotterdom:—1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 1000 cwt. joowari T. S. Thadani and Sons; 72 cwt. castor oil H. V. Oomerbhoy Sons; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 220 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Antwerp:—826 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—365 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 4 bales cotton raw Gill and Co.

S.S. Goldenfels for Rotterdam:—4000 cwt. groundnut cakes Steel Bros.; 4000 cwt. joowari and 1000 cwt. kardi seed T. S. Thadani & Sons

S.S. Carignano for Trieste:—1000 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Papho:—5 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Tripoli:—37 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.; 25 bales cotton yarn Phoenix Mills Ltd.

For Famagosta:—30 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.

For Fiume:—110 bales cotton raw E. Spinner and Co.

For Venice:—3000 cwt. castor seed K. Devchand and Co.

For Suez:—62 bales cotton raw Sassoon J. David and Co.: 25 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab; 35 bales cotton piece goods The Manchester Mills.

For Port Said:—50 bales cotton piece goods The Manchester Mills; 10 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

City of Bristol for New York:—525 cwt. gum karaya D. Mavji & Co.

Boston:—105 cwt. gum ghatty D. Mavji and Co.

S.S Elysja for Liverpool:—1 bale cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 24 bales wool raw H. K. E. A. Ghafoor.

S.S. Garbeta for Shanghai:—9900 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw E. Suleman and Co.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton raw N. Manilal and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Hakdote Maru for Hongkong:—142 cwt. gum Arabic A. Aziz; 32 cwt. Fish mones and 37 cwt. shark fins E. Moledina; 19 cwt. shark fins and 25 cwt. fish mones R. Dhanji and Co.; 46 cwt. fish mones and 21 cwt. shark fins C. Nathoo.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 250 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaishaw.

For Kobe:—60 bales cotton raw K. M. Nathoo; 1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkanchi:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaishaw.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaishaw.

S.S. Argun Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 21.

S.S. Karagola agents M. M. & Co. from Durban:—43 cases fruits.

From L. Marques:—85 bags c. nuts.

From Mozambique:—493 bags napapa seeds; 118 bags jago brans; 114 bags cowries; 20 bags Colombo roots.

From Zanzibar:—2122 bags cloves; 30 bags cloves stems.

From Mombasa:—6471 bales cotton; 50 bags brass scrap; 1100 bags potatoes; 17 nos. M. wood; 20 bags empty bottles.

S.S. Maloja agents M. M. and Co. from London:—43 Bx. kippers; 11 cases soap; 7 cases bacon.

From Port Said:—340 cwts. Potatoes.

From Alexandria:—70 bales cotton.

S.S. Bandra agents M.M. and Co. from Koweit:—74 bales wool; 30 bags hides.

From Bushire:—30 bales cotton; 14 jottas raisin; 189 bags gum tryocanth; 25 bags attari; 168 carbags R. Water.

From B'Abbas:—70 bdle D. Fish; 40 bdle attari; 70 bales cotton; 65 jottas assafoetida.

From Mascat:—1152 bags dates; 217 bags sardines; 33 bags fish; 16 honys drums.

From Karachi:—12828 bags wheat; 580 bags dry fruits; 44 bags barley; 703 bags gram; 54 bags gram Flour; 179 bags bajrie; 40 bags sowa seeds; 153 bags wheat flour; 273 bags rice.

S.S. Jalaveera agents S.S. N. Co. from Bassein:—39022 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—24996 bags rice; 100 bags chola; 92 bags prawas.

From Tuticorin:—111 bales cotton yarn; 26 bags oorid husk dust.

From Cochin:—121 bdle mats.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6. July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 September

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 938

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 63/5/8.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 20th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/16 21st inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 20th inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.55 20th inst.
London/Belgium 34.81 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.93 20th inst.
London/Italy 92.80 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4.4.11 1/2 18th inst. £4.4.11 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1/8 18th inst. 13 1/8 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 1/16 18th inst. 13 1/16 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 18th inst. 28 3/8 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/8 p.c. 18th inst. 2 3/8 p.c. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 p.c. 18th inst. 2 13/16 p.c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 p.c.
Money:—Call 5 p.c. 3 Mos 4 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 21.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
July s 3/10 3/4d. Down 1/8.
Oct. s 4/2 1/8d. 0.
Dec. s 4/4 Down 1/8.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
July dol. 52-1/2 Unchanged.
Spt. dol. 53 1/4 Down 1/4
Dec. dol. 57-1/2 Down 3/8

LONDON LINSEED.
July £8.17-6 Unchanged.
Market steady; inactive.

ARGENTINE LINSEED
Sept. 12.05 Down 1
Oct. 12.15 Unchanged.
Market quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
July/Aug. sh 16/9d. 1 1/2d.
Sept/Dec. 17/ Unchanged.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
Sept. 1.42 Down 2
Dec. 1.49 Down 2.
March 1.54 Down 3.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO.)
"Prices declined on commission House selling and bearish visible, but later advanced on covering by shorts. Closed barely steady."

LINSEED.
"Unsettling conditions have prevailed here owing to the wide fluctuations in Sterling exchanges".

LINSEED OIL.
"This commodity has been similarly affected."

WHEAT.
"After a further decline, demand improved to a slight extent. The tendency now is firmer owing to smaller world's shipments."

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 21.
In full-pressed Bales

	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	394	323,334
Central India		336,679
Barsi and Nagar		167,366
Hyderabad-Gaorani	112	84,922
Berar	611	584,814
Central Provinces	25	369,484
Total Oomras	1,142	1,866,599
Dholera	959	277,748
N.-W. Provinces	592	92,359
Rajputana	40	51,668
Sind-Punjab	349	121,471
Broach		299,547
Coompta and Dharwar	109	86,499
Westerns-Northerns	553	46,063
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	41,241
Persian		603
American		126,644
Egyptian and African		305,107
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		407
Total	3,746	3,315,985

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	1st. Sept. to 16th July. This year.
Europe	2,605	560,394
Japan and China	5,950	1,662,755
Coast Ports		21,812
Up-country by Rail		205,270
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		52,495
Total	8,555	2,502,726

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, July 21.
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 34/4 Highest Rs. 34/7 Closing Rs. 34/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 33/3 Closing Rs. 33/8/6.

ABDUL KARIM-KHAN'S SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

Encourage Indian Music

SJT. K. M. MUNSHI'S EXHORTATION

The musical concert of the well-known Indian musician Khan Saheb Abdul Karimkhan in the Rialto Theatre last Friday was a complete success. Hundreds of music-loving people thronged the theatre, in spite of the inclement weather.

Sjt. Kanialal Munshi, in a brief spech, referred to the present commercial crisis, and admired the people of Pombay for their zeal to attend such functions of high Indian music amidst their various anxieties.

For want of proper encouragement the Indian music is fast dying away. Up to now the Indian princes felt themselves concerned with the task of maintaining and encouraging first class musicians, but now in the name of economy and retrenchment such encouragement is unfortunately withdrawn.

In the end, Mr. Munshi exhorted the audience to see that the high class Indian music does not fade away for want of proper encouragement.

TWO MORE CONCERTS NEXT MONTH.

It was announced that in the next month, two more concerts of the Khan Saheb will be arranged.

S.S. "Clan Kieth" (Line Clan Agents Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicajee) arrived at Port Okha on 15th inst., and left on 18th inst. after discharging 2,000 tons China Clay.

Madras.—A Madura message says that three women were killed by being knocked down and run over by a motor lorry yesterday in Chinnakhadai Street, one dying on the spot and the others in hospital.—A. P.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RAINCOATS

DONT apply a hot iron to any waterproof garment, hang near or on a steam radiator.

fold coat up when wet and avoid oil or grease. buy from elsewhere unless our name label on the waterproof

imagine that dampness on the inside of the coat after using, proves that it leaks. it is generally moisture condensed from excessive perspiration. To prove that the coat is WATERPROOF spread it over a pail, pour sufficient water to cover the part to be tried and if it does not soak through, the garment is thoroughly waterproof.

Boycott the Bluffers

WHO PURCHASE ENGLISH RAIN COATS FROM

Old Cloth Dealers

AND SELL THEM

As Swadeshi

K. C. MARROTT, INDIA'S PREMIER HOUSE FOR NEW WATERPROOFS

HEAD OFFICE: 185/187, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"NO DELIBERATE BREACH OF AGREEMENT

(Continued from page 12).

servance of the Delhi agreement was a matter of honour with the Government, and if there was to be a deliberate breach of its terms, it would not come from the Government side. No agreement could stand if those concerned in it were continually looking for causes of offence. In recent years much has been done to secure stability of tenure of tenants and thereby protect them from unreasonable enhancements of rent. In Agra province 56 per cent of the tenants had hereditary rights. In oudh there were practically no hereditary rights but over 90 per cent were statutory life tenants. There might be a number of individual cases in which, even in normal times, rents were paid with difficulty. On his part the Governor held the view that if, in ordinary times tenants had any complaint it was rather that illegal exactions such as nazrana were taken than that unrecorded enhancements were made and that a high hand was sometimes used by the agent of the landlord in collection. No one could deny that such practices were in force, though by no means universally, and certainly not anywhere to the extent which the lurid spate of anti-landlord campaigning in the press would suggest. There were many estates where they were unknown.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PUBLIC WORKERS

During the civil disobedience movement there was a great deal of preaching of no-rent campaign based on purely political grounds. It had certainly had unsettling effect on the minds of the tenants. After the Delhi agreement, that campaign ceased but a new situation caused by the sudden fall in prices was busily exploited by numerous workers. They did not preach no rent but the general tenor of their teaching was in the first instance that tenants should not pay more than they could afford and afterwards that they should only pay at the rate the political leaders took on themselves the responsibility of fixing as adequate. A campaign of this sort was in any case full of danger. Nor was it likely that volunteers eager to establish their influence would stop at that stage of advice. There were some leaders whose personal actions went beyond indiscretion. Tenants already intensely troubled by the economic stress were told that the landlords were parasites that their only hope for the future was in the peasants and workers republic which would abolish landlords and that the landlords who resisted the Congress now would be "swept beyond the seven seas".

ANTI-LANDLORD CAMPAIGN.

The anti-landlord campaign had its consequences. In some districts there has been complete refusal to pay any rent at all. There have been murderous attacks on landlords and outrages on officials carrying out legal processes. In the affected districts Government had to take some action. In select villages rent has been collected by revenue agency under provision of section 12 A of the Oudh Rent Act. In isolated cases, police assistance had to be given to court officials carrying out court processes. Police action was explicitly confined to safeguarding the carrying out of the court processes. It was incorrect to say that Government gave the landlords assistance of the police in the collection of rents. Government had regretfully enough received reports of isolated instances in which landlords agents had attempted to use force in the collection of rents. Every district officer knew that Government were keenly interested in preventing such incidents and that Goverment had to intention to condone them. At the same time action was taken against certain persons who were guilty of trying to prevent the collection of rents or to terrorise landlords. Government took action against them not because they belonged to a political party but because their conduct was likely to lead to disorder or breach of the peace. A large number of processes were issued but they were largely by way of warning. In Barabanki six persons were now in prison under the preventive sections and in Rai Bareili eight persons had been ordered to furnish security of whom five were in jail in default.

KEEP POLITICS OUT.

Government were not devoid of sympathy for the cultivators in the trouble that had befallen them. It was purely an economic trouble which if not carefully handled might lead to a social upheaval. Let us in heaven's name keep politics out of it and by united counsel with calm and sober judgment attempt to find equitable and peaceful solution.

1932 PASSAGE SEASON

Bookings to Europe for March/May 1932 are greater than previous years' record. Our clients are, therefore, advised to register immediately.

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BOMBAY

OBSERVATIONS ON LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT

(Continued from page 6).

shorter day than that which prevails in countries more favourably situated like England.

DEMAND OF LABOUR FOR 48 HOURS WEEK IS JUST.

The demand therefore of the representatives of labour on the Commission for a 48 hours week, i.e., 8 hours day, cannot in justice be said to be extravagant or unfair. They argued with considerable force that under the present conditions of 10 hour day which can be challenged on the footing of climatic conditions alone, what actually happens in practice is that unauthorised intervals have to be hoodwinked and loitering and slackness tolerated. This is done for the simple reason that the employer realises that a sustained effort for such long periods as are permissible under the present Law cannot be expected from an average operative. They specially complained that in case of cotton operatives they have to work under conditions which make long hours undesirable on physical grounds alone. In short, according to them, the industry which urgently requires a higher standard of efficiency is by continuation of these long hours unconsciously injuring its own interests besides that of its operatives.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATION A HALF MEASURE.

The Commission, however, recommend almost unanimously (only one member, viz., Sir Victor Sassoon, dissenting) that "a reduction in the Statutory limit is practicable and desirable." They differ on the question whether it should be 54 hours' week, i.e., 9 hour a day or a 48 hours' week, i.e., 8 hours a day. The majority voted in favour of 9 hours a day on the ground that "Western standards of discipline being absent, an 8-hour day would, in their opinion, be unreasonable." With great deference to the opinion of this majority it may be pointed out to them that according to their own findings, past history in connection with reduction of hours has conclusively proved that such reduction results in greater efficiency and better organisation which necessarily involves a higher standard of discipline, because discipline is one of the most important factors of industrial efficiency.

A GRAVE NATIONAL PROBLEM.

Would not therefore an experiment in the direction of an "eight hours' day" be desirable in the interest of efficiency? We should, however, emphasise that apart from the consideration of this factor from the standpoint of the employer there is a greater and graver problem involved here. A nation which overworks its operatives in mills and factories must degenerate physically. Is the nation prepared to permit this degeneration even in the interest of temporary gain, though, as we have already emphasised, and proved by quotations from observations of experts in the early part of this article, that the interests of the industry and employer are identical here with those of the operatives, on the ground that, physical deterioration of the operatives reduces his efficiency with cumulative effect bringing in its train the ultimate and inevitable sequel of an appreciable reduction in production both as to quantity and quality? We trust, therefore, that apart from the sentimental consideration involved, this question will be examined and dealt with boldly on the practical grounds of national efficiency, both by the Legislature and employers.

(To Be Continued.)

CAWNPORE, July 21.

Last night the police searched the house of Kesharchandra Gupta the absconding accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case who was arrested the other day also Mahabir Ojha's house which is the office unemployed of the League some books were seized from Kesharchandra Gupta and Mahabir and the attendance register 17 admission forms from the unemployment League were seized, and Mahabir Ojha was arrested. Three men so far has been arrested in this connection.

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What the People Say

MISSING LETTERS COMPETITION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the column of your widely circulated paper I wish to draw the attention of the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly", "Times of India" to the following fact.

The other day the final solution to the missing letters competition was published in one of the issues of the Weekly. I was very much surprised to find that a resident o Punjab is spelled as Painjanbi whereas it ought to be Punjabi. I searched and searched but could find in "no" Dictionary, Geography or Encylopaedia either Britainnica or Popular that the resident of Punjab is known as Panjanbi.

Can I, therefore, request them through your paper, that they should not count this mistake at all because this word cannot be found on the face of the earth spelled in a way as they have done.

I strongly hope that they will pay heed to the public protest.—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED.

SEVA DAL AND THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—The lengthy resolution of the Congress Working Committee about reorganising the Seva Dal has come as a painful surprise to many members of the Seva Dal, especially to those who had the privilege of associating themselves with the organisation from its very inception. The resolution, as is stated, is intended to reorganise the Seva Dal: but in effect its acceptance means complete abolition of Seva Dal as an independent organisation. What remains after that will be only name and not the organisation.

According to this resolution, the Congress Working Committee will control the organisation through one of its members and will allow it only to train and enrol recruits in Karnatak and such other Provinces where the Provincial Congress Committees are willing to accept the services of the Seva Dal. The present structure of the Seva Dal Organisation, including the Provincial and all-India Boards will no longer exist and any independent activity of the Seva Dal beside the Congress programme may be looked upon as a serious breach of discipline. Rules will be framed by the Member-in-Charge which will have to be accepted by the Working Committee before they can be called rules. In short, the Seva Dal that was existing for the last seven years will no longer exist.

All this has been proposed to be done because,—as stated in the resolution—there were some misapprehensions—probably only in the minds of the members of the Working Committee—about the organisation. What these misapprehensions were has not been made public.

The resolution of the Working Committee not only takes away the independent existence of the Seva Dal, but is also against the letter and spirit of the original resolution of the Congress passed at its Cocanada session, which authorised the Working Committee "to co-operate with the organisers of the movement and keep control and supervision over it, while giving it freedom of internal management and administration".

However, the only relief is that, the resolution is subject to the acceptance of the All-India Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal, which has been specially summoned to meet for this purpose on the 3rd August in Bombay. I am doubtful as to what view the Board will take of the situation created by this resolution. But I sincerely feel that the independent existence of such a promising organisation as the Hindustani Seva Dal and its last seven years, achievements should not be sacrificed under any circumstances. If the Board finds no other way than to accept the resolution, then I would earnestly suggest that the question should be referred to a special Conference of the members of the Seva Dal, where it can be considered from more points of view and a better understanding will be arrived at.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. MAHASHABDE.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM: JOINT OR SEPARATE ELECTORATES."

From A Missionary's Point Of View.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every lover of the motherland to-day is anxiously looking for the Communal Settlement, and it cannot be denied that on the favourable settlement of this vital question depends the Swaraj or slavery of India for another hundred years.

It is, however, clear that out of the several points of difference between the different communities almost all are settled or can be settled easily if the question of joint, or separate electorates does not prove fatal for the unity of the Muslim community itself. It is for this reason, that I wish my community (the Muslim) to ponder over this problem with a cool mind from every point of view, before reaching the last settlement. I being a Muslim missionary am in the habit of seeing all things from a missionary's eye, and, therefore, it would not be undesirable if I put before my community the question of electorates as I see it.

After working in the field of Tabligh for the last ten years and for the first time in my life coming on the Congress platform, last year, I surprised my Muslim and Hindu brethren alike, and before being shut up in the jail for one year I was successful in bringing home to my Hindu brethren that a Muslim is as patriotic as a Hindu, and before the Muslim public I was working on the Congress platform purely from a religious point of view. Although the politicians in India, especially the young generation to-day, are bent upon excluding religion from the politics of their country, yet in my humble opinion it is a step which in the long run will prove fatal for the civilization and moral uplift of the country. The religions in India are disfigured, and there is certainly no objection to remove from them all those superstitions and other things which have crept in through ignorant and self-interested Maulvis and Pandits, but if we see religion as Shri Ram Chandra and Shri Krishna saw it, or as the Prophet of Arabia taught his followers to see, it is my firm belief that through the great influence at its command, especially on the Eastern people, we can get the greatest help from our religions in the achievement of our political freedom.

Shri Ramchandra was glad to eat the fruits from an old Bheel woman's hands who had already tasted the same to know whether they were swee, or sore, in his days of exile, but the believers of His being an Autar of God have treated seven crores of the sons of the motherland as untouchables for centuries. Shri Krishna preached the unity of God and love for mankind but are his followers at large following the footsteps of the great reformer? Some of our friends see nothing in Islam which can promote the lofty idea of the universal brotherhood of man, and I would therefore put before them some sayings of the Holy Prophet and a little translation from the Quran

1. The Quran which tells the Muslims that they are all brethren in the next but two verses of the same "Surai Hujarat" (part 26th of Quran) calls upon all men in the following divine words: "O you men surely we have created you of a male and a female, and made you tribes and families that you may know each other. Surely the most honourable of you with Allah (God) is the one among you most careful (of his duties towards God and his fellow beings)."

2. For the kind and just treatment of the non-Muslims.

The Quran enjoins upon us the following:—

Part 28th Surai Mumtahina verse 8.)

"Allah does not forbid you respecting those who have not made war against you on account of your religion and have not driven you forth from your homes, that you show them kindness, and deal wtth them justly. Surely Allah loves the doers of justic.'.

3. How should the Muslims deal with their evil-wishers?

The Quran says:—

"And not alike are the good and evil; Repel (evil) with what is best, when lo! he between whom and you was enmity would be as if he were a warm friend."

The holy Prophet says:—

1. "You all creatures are the son of one father (Adam) and he was created from earth. The most honourable of you is the one most careful of his duties."

2. Suspicion and mistrust have ruined us, but see what the holy Prophet teaches us about the same: "You men! keep yourself away from suspicion, for suspicion is the most untrue tale, and do not poke into the secrets of others, and do not spy, and do not indulge in exaggeration, and do not be jealous of each other; O Yea creatures of Allah be all brothers."

3. When asked about the essence of religion the holy Prophet (peace be upon him) replied:—

"Religion is sympathy with all fellow beings."

I hope our friend will be satisfied with the above instances, and our brthren at large will try to understand the teachings of Islam in their true spirit. The word Islam itself means nothing but Peace, and it was the same Islam which could and can make a Habshi slave the Amir of the so-called high caste Musalmans, and due to the teaching of which the slave dynasty in India could rule for about hundred years. My brethren may also know that it was through the teachings of Islam that the Hindues enjoyed full religious and political freedom in the country during the Muslim rule in India. Islam enjoined most strictly on its followers. "Not to abuse even the idols of idol worshippers" and further enjoined upon them to defend the churches of the Caristians the synagognes of the Jews, and the temples of the Sabis along with their own mosques because, says the Quoran, "The name of Allah is exalted and glorified therein." It was the holy Prophet of Arabia who preached "The best of man is he who serves man most sincerely." In order to come nearer to each other the Hindus as well as Muslims should study respective religions along with the true history of our motherland to know how our enemies have divided us by creating false and unfounded stories of the atrocities of Shivaji, Aurangzeb and others, and these are the very things which can create the much desired communal harmony in the country.

As Mahatma Gandhi has already pointed out in "Young India" the ways and means adopted by the Missionaries (I do not speak only of Christian Missionaries) to preach their religion, and get converts, are sometimes most deplorable. The reason of this insult of religion is that there being no common nationhood in the country the communal fanatics in each community under the name of Shudhi and Tabligh try to enlarge their number by fair and foul means to gain the political advantages, which, in their opinion, to-day depend only on the number of a community.

It was on this kind of Shudhi and Tabligh, that the ship of freedom wrecked in 1923.

We should learn a lesson from the past events, and after successfully coming out of the storms which again threaten our ship of freedom this time, we should not let it be sunk by the communalists who have their self interests more in their heart than the freedom of the country.

We should march on boldly trying our best to take all on our side, and caring not the least for those who cannot come along with us to-day for reasons best known to them.

As a missionary I am waiting for the thinking generation of free India, without which no Mission can honestly succeed in its work. The slave mentality of people cannot allow them to think over the precious teachings of a religion with cool and just brain. The separate electorates will not only serve the cause of those who can not rule without separating, but also prove fatal for the mutual goodwill, mutal tolerance, and trust, which alone can prepare minds to listen at each other with sympathy.

By combining into one nationhood we will have no fears of majority or minority and hence we will be able to think freely about each others religion. This was the reason which led the holy Prophet of Arabia to conclude a truce with the non-Muslims of Mecca at "Hodaibia" accepting very hard conditions from them, but the history of Islam shows how that truce proved fruitful for the growth of Islam merely on account of peace in the country, and the mutual good relations contact of the two fighting brethren of the same soil. May God the Almighty guide my Muslim brethren to follow the footsteps of their holy Prophet (peace be on him).—Yours, etc.

MAQBOOL AHMED,
Muslim Missionary.
Seoni, C. P.

AUM

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ANNOUNCEMENT

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that the promoters of some of the Rival Companies being jealous of the deserved success of the abovesaid Association are making strenuous efforts in all possible ways to check the rapid progress of the Association, nay, to crush the same if possible with the co-operation of some of the dismissed agents of the Association. So, the old and would be constituents of the Association should not be led away by the rumours that may be floated by the abovesaid persons but they should get their doubts cleared by making a reference either to us or to our Branches and Chief Agencies in their respective Provinces

As our Constituents know, the main object with which the Association is started is to establish Charitable Institutions such as **POOR HOUSES** (for feeding the disabled that are poor and helpless) and **PINJARAPOLES** (for feeding the sickly and disabled cattle) and to create a **PERMANENT FUND FOR THE PERPETUAL MAINTENANCE OF THESE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS** by collecting Donations from the Public at large. Under the Donation Certificate and Bond Schemes devised by the Association for the said purpose all the principal donation amounts collected by the Association will form a permanent Charity Fund and **BE KEPT IN TACT IN THE GOVERNMENT AND WELL ESTABLISHED CO-OPERAITVE SOCIETIES AND LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.** It is only out of the interest that accrues on this Permanent Charity Fund, Charitable Institutions are maintained Bonuses are paid to the Donors and working expenses of the Association are met.

Although it is only two years and odd since the Association was started it has issued till now more than **1,00,000 DONATION** Certificates and Bonds for Cash and distributed nearly **1 LAKH OF RUPEES** in form of Bonuses etc., among the Donors. The donation amounts so far collected and invested in the Government and other safest Securities are to the extent of **RS. 5,00,000.** The Association has started a Poor House at Madras in which not only disabled people are being fed, clothed and housed but also **HUNDREDS OF POOR PEOPLE ARE BEING FED WITH RICE CONJEE EVERY DAY AT MIDDAY.** In addition to this the Association is aiding several Charitable Institutions both in Madras and elsewhere. The Association is making arrangements for starting similar institutions in all the other principal centres very shortly.

Apart from the fact that the principal amounts are always kept in tact and the progress made by the Association is so rapid as no other concern of its age was able to do so much, the Directorate consists of gentlemen of position and influence like Rao Sahib **DR. U. RAMA RAO, EX-MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND M. R. RY. BHUPATHI RAJU VENKATAPATHY RAJU, GARU, B.A., B.L., C.I.E.,** which ensures the safety of the funds and the proper working of the Association. It is needless to say that since the Association is started with a good object and God is bound to help as long as the purpose is sincere and honest, we are sure that the efforts of our Adversaries to kill the Association will be futile.

M. L. NAGENNAH, Chief Organiser. | 289, Thambu Chetty St., 10th July, 1931.

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER RIDDLE.

(BY ROBERT BERNAYS.)

There is still a corner of the British Empire where soldiers can enjoy what presumably to them still remain the thrills of active service.

It is on the Kajauri plain, about three hundred square miles of desert in the wild North-West Frontier of India between Peshawar and the mountains that guard Afghanistan.

For this is not British India, but enemy territory.

Before the troubles of last year it was the grazing ground of the Afridis. But one blazing August night roving bands of Afridis crept down the empty beds of the countless streams which in the rains cut through the plain, reached the corner of the orchards outside the walls of Peshawar and, for ten days, or rather nights—for they remained hidden in the undergrowth until the sun went down—fired with uncomfortable effectiveness right into the sacred military cantonment itself.

Before the Higher Command had had the time to recover from the insult, the Afridis retired as silently as they had come, and British officials were allowed to sleep once more in their compounds without bullets piercing the mosquito curtains.

THE INVISIBLE SNIPER.

But obviously the war could not end there. Something had to be done to restore British prestige.

It took the form of the occupation of the Afridi grazing ground. The frontier of India has been pushed out about nine miles to the edge of the mountains. Three forts have been built at the bottom of the foothills. They look exactly as if they had been designed by the author of "Beau Geste." They have watch-towers and bullet-proof walls, and there is the glare of the terrible sun to give last touch of similitude. Here is even the authentic thrill of danger.

For behind the bare boulders of the mountains only a few hundred feet above may be lurking an Afridi "sniper." The silence of the night is occasionally broken by the crack of a rifle, and some months ago an officer was actually hit in the leg. Even when the men play football, there is a section doing outpost duty in front of them.

It is with a shock that one meets a British officer in his shirt sleeves instead of the blue tunic and kepi of the Foreign Legion.

CROPS INSTEAD OF GUNS.

I wondered somewhat irreverently as I was taken over the elaborate fortifications of the plain whether it would not be both cheaper and more effective to build canals.

On the whole "tribesmen because they have not got loot to eat." They would not be busy buying rifles in the Pass if they could sell their meals in the Kajauri plain. I was told, though pronounced my plan of irrigation as hopelessly impracticable.

But if it is only by a lavish display of military force that we can hold back the hostile tribes, then clearly we have got to revolutionise our military methods.

At present we are dealing with a frontier affray as if it were a first class European war.

Last year the Afridi forces numbered on one occasion 500, and on another a thousand. The Army behaved as if they were dealing with the March offensive of 1918. They attacked with air squadrons, they put creeping barrages down the orchards, they used all the hideous technique learnt on the Somme.

It was wholly ineffective.

The tribesmen merely vanished into the orchards or sought shelter in friendly villages, and in the night time they were sniping as merrily as ever.

ARE WE TOO MACHINE-MINDED?

Yet this kind of thing did not happen twenty years ago. "Then we policed the frontier with irregular forces. They were effective because they were mobile". What is the use of a brigade of troops if at night time it has to remain behind barbed wire A mountain pony and a crack shot in this kind of country may be of infinitely more military use than a tank and an artillery barrage—and incidentally very much cheaper.

The whole tendency, begun by Kitchener and continued by his successor, has been to militarise the unmilitary.

The Guides, for instance, were once an irregular force of frontier scally-wags commanded by British officers. They are now as expensive and immobile as any other portion of the armed forces of the Crown.

The whole question goes to the root of the troubles in India today. The Nationalists complain that 50 per cent of the revenue of a poor country is swallowed up in the Army estimates, and they insist that there must be retrenchment. The Army Department replies that the frontier menace is even more pressing than it was before the war.

Both sides are probably right. But though a large army is essential it is at least worth examining whether it need be so cumbrous and costly.

The Army Department seem unable to rid themselves of the Western Front mentality. "As usual, they are preparing for the war that has just happened."

The Indian Empire needs troops to face a frontier skirmish, not to grapple with a European cataclysm.—"News Chronicle".

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TRAGEDY OF INDIAN LIFE.

Dr. Banaji On Poverty Of People

MEDICAL RELIEF AND EYE TROUBLE.

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 20.

Presiding over the second session of the All-India Opthalmological Conference which commenced to-day at Bangalore, Dr. Banaji of Bombay observed that with all the strenuous work that is being done in India by both the Government and the State Hospitals to combat blindness, efforts so far made barely touched the fringe of the problem. "India is a land of villages and the poverty of the people is such that many villagers when they start for a Presidency Ophthalmic Hospital for their eye complaints have to spend in travelling the whole saving of a lifetime. The least that the All-India Ophthalmic Society can do is to bring this appalling fact to the notice of Government and the public. The only solution that comes to my mind is the establishment of permanent travelling dispensaries manned by surgeons trained to do eye operations. The Provincial Government may do well to take a leaf out of the book of the Blind Relief Association which, with its modest means is doing enormous good." In conclusion Dr. Banaji observed that "given the opportunity Indian ophthalmologists will prove that creative thinking is not the monopoly of the Western mind."

Water Difficulties In The Suburbs

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANTA CRUZ, July 19.

While Government and the different public authorities profess an anxiety to develop the suburbs their practical actions go counter to such a profession and act as a handicap on people wanting to settle in the suburbs and thus free Bombay of its congestion. The repeated increase in the charge of railway season tickets is now notorious. The complaint with regard to the water-rate which is Re. 1/- per thousand gallons is also very acute since a long time past and yet no redress is being effected. The agreement of the Development Department with the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the supply of water to the suburbs will come to an end in October and with a view to getting the management from Government in the hands of representatives of the different local authorities an informal meeting was recently held at the Bandra municipal office. A Water Board was started about a year and a half back consisting of representatives of different municipalities and Notified Area Committees with this very object. That Board, however, could not function owing to certain technical difficulties and it is now hoped to set up a Water Committee consisting of representatives of municipalities and Notified Area Committees to take over the management from Government and to enter into an agreement with the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Let us hope that this Water Committee or Water Board, by whatever name it may be called, will be successful in getting the rate for water reduced for the residents in the suburbs. Bandra already enjoys a rate of 12 annas per 1,000 gallons and this rate, if fixed, for all the other towns will be received satisfactorily.

INDIAN POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON

Another Version

The following report is sent by Hansraj Agarwala of 6, Beaufort Gardens, London:—

This Conference was started in 1930 by the London Branch of the Indian National Congress with the object of giving Indians of all shades of political opinion to state their views on political problems of India.

This year the second annual Conference was announced, and the convening notice issued by the Reception Committee representing various Indian opinions, pointedly declared that "the purpose of this Conference will be to review the Indian political situation, and to give expression to Indian political opinion in this country (Great Britain). The Conference is a free conference; and Indians of all shades of opinion are most cordially invited to participate in it as delegates."

The delegates naturally were looking forward to a free discussion of resolutions or political problems irrespective of their being in favour of or against the Gandhi-Irwin Pact or Gandhi's participation at the Round Table Conference. From the very outset a sharp difference of opinion was shown in the Conference, a minority of a little over 20 expressing an openly revolutionary anti-imperialist view as against a majority of twice that number who supported the Congress.

Srijut Vithalbhai Patel, who as one of the Presidium of three, presided over the Conference, took a view that the Conference should only give free expression to views supporting the Working Committee of the Congress in India. He strenuously objected to any criticism of or suggestion of difference with certain of the Congress leaders. He ruled delegates out of order and continually interrupted.

He considered it necessary even to stop from speaking fraternal delegates of organisations who had been invited and then sent by their organisations to state their views. As soon as these views were in conflict with the opinions of the present leaders of the Congress Working Committee.

Ample time was provided for to permit a free and healthy discussion of each resolution, but the chairman laid down his own law and allowed only one proposer and one seconder for and against each resolution. An obvious person like Dr. C. B. Vakil, the ex-President of the Congress Branch who had resigned in principle, was not allowed to speak at all on the resolution about the Congress policy regarding the Round Table Conference.

The climax was reached when with 4-1/2 hours still in hand, the chairman, after denying and curtailing the delegates' right to free speech, announced the Conference as closed. The chairman and his followers acted on their decision left the Hall without completing even the necessary business of an Annual Conference regarding its future.

Mr. Saklatvala was then asked to take the chair and the Conference continued its work peacefully for the remaining four hours, attended by 23 delegates.

The following resolutions were discussed:

"Without prejudice to India's right to self-determination, this Conference welcomes and supports the decision of the National Congress held at Karachi appointing Mahatma Gandhi as their plenipotentiary with a mandate to demand complete control by the representatives of the Indian people of the army, the external affairs and the fiscal and economic policy of the country, and also to demand a scrutiny by an impartial tribunal of all financial transactions of the British Government in India and an examination and assessment of the obligations to be undertaken by either country." (Carried by 42-22.)

"That in the opinion of this Conference the genuine, political economic and social emancipation for the masses of India and India's liberation from British yoke lies only in the formation of a Soviet system after Russian fashion, and that such a measure can be attained only through organisation of workers and peasants of India along Communist lines and principles." (Defeated 37-20).

"This Conference demands the immediate and unconditional release of the Meerut prisoners, the leader of the Indian Trade Union movement, of the Gardwali Rifles and of all other political prisoners, whether condemned or under trial, as well as the right of all exiles to return to their Motherland." (Carried unanimously.)

"That this Conference sympathises with the aspirations of the Burmese people for the freedom of their country." (Carried unanimously).

RUSSIA'S 5-YEAR PLANS

Lord Hardinge's View

Whatever may be said of the much discussed Russian Five-Year Plans, it must be admitted that in their very conception they are both impressive and fascinating, writes Lord Hardinge in the "Daily Mail."

When I consider the phenomenon of a huge country covering about one-sixth of the earth's surface, inhabited by some hundred and sixty million people of varying races and nationalities unified for the moment by the compelling force of a gigantic Task or Scheme, I find it difficult to suppress a feeling of wonder mixed with a great deal of apprehension.

Moreover, I find on examining the information available on the subject inside and outside Russia that, in addition to the human aspect of the plans, which shows every adult Soviet citizen as an enforced cog in the huge machine, every other living and inanimate object throughout the Soviet Republic is being impressed into the herculean effort.

Every horse, every cow, every sheep, every pig, and even every rabbit is destined, and expected, to play its own individual part in the plan.

Every bench, every machine, every tool, every railway engine and truck, and every ship and barge has entered into the calculations and has been allotted its own particuar and specialised task.

TWO PLANS.

It is only when these essentials are grasped that the real significance of the plans is understood. It must be emphasised that, though attention is being constantly drawn to the menace of one Five-Year Plan, there are in reality two plans.

The first has already been in operation since 1928 and is expected to be fully completed by the end of 1932, a year before its original term.

The second plan is now in its final stages of preparation and is to be put into operation immediately on completion of the first one.

Generally speaking, both plans aim at making Russia advance one hundred years in two giant leaps so that by 1938, if official optimism is justified, Russia is to attain and surpass in economic activity the foremost countries of the world."

Such a task would be gigantic for any country, but for backward Russia it suggests something approaching the super-human. It is not surprising, therefore, that in preparing the plans the Soviet authorities have assumed the readiness of the outside world to supply knowledge, experience, materials, and even money in aid of the plan.

In other words, the Soviet plan ingeniously contrives that we should provide the essential means for its realisation, and thus not only render the Russian market independent of our products, but establish the Soviets as formidable competitors in every branch of international industry and commerce.

THE SECOND PLAN.

The second Five-Year Plan is intended to consolidate the achievements of the first.

If the latter works out to schedule, Russia by the end of 1933 will be a transformed country. Farming will cease to be operated by individual peasants and will become a State controlled industry run with serf labour on large-scale methods by up-to-date machinery.

The Russian Government will cultivate hundreds of millions of acres of land and will handle the whole produce through its own officials.

Under its direct control also will come ever increasing quantities of coal, oil, metals, timber, and every other primary material.

These, together with an unprecedented output of machinery and manufactured goods will form the starting point for the second advance. By these means, aided by an annual output of electricity ten times larger than in 1913 and by a thoroughly reorganised and reconstructed transport system with new railways, waterways, and canals linking up the most outlying and inaccessible parts of the country with important industrial centre, the Soviet Government proposes to put into operation the second Five-Year Plan.

Thus between 1933 and 1938 Russia is to undergo, if everything works out according to this plan, the most marvellous and miraculous transformation.

Thousands of square miles of territory, hitherto either waste or desert, will be devoted to the erection of giant works and factories, built and run by indentured labour on the latest scientific lines and capable of treating in one centre millions of tons of raw materials and of turning them into finished products.

Every inch of land is to be cultivated, exploited, mined, and generally "made to pay." In fact Russia in that period is to become a giant machine; the largest producer of foods and manufactures in the world.

DAY AND NIGHT WORK.

During that period the "planning" will continue; everybody will work at his or her task day and night in weeks of five days under conditions of strict discipline to the accompaniment of the slogan: "Produce for Socialism!"

Assuming, therefore, that the Soviet economists are right, then on purely commercial grounds the industrial countries of the world are in danger of economic annihilation.

Russia, once she is industrialised and producing on a gigantic scale, will naturally proceed to merchandise her products outside her own territory.

Her merchandising methods are evident to-day, although her dumping trade is in its early infancy; what they will be should her plans materialise can easily be imagined when it is realised that she proposed to produce in essential commodities more than the joint production of a number of countries to-day, and that she is able by virtue of her labour and economic conditions to disregard entirely the important factor of costs.

Her efforts must bring disorganisation and chaos to every market of the world, since they aim at the creation of a new economic force for the destruction of the existing order.

The intelligent observer cannot therefore doubt that, setting political consideration aside, the success of those plans must constitute a formidable menace to the rest of the world. The situation is one which demands thought and the devising of defensive measures.

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Dr. A. M. SUR, M.D. (Chicago) F.R.M.A. (London), Principal, Edward Medical College of Homeopathy, President, C. H. Medical Board, Specialist in Asthma, etc., etc., writes from Calcutta: I have much pleasure to certify that I used your Jari Booti Mardai Set No. 3 on Honourable Kumar of a Maharaja and found this VERY USEFUL for NERVOUS BREAK DOWN.

(2) Rajhumall Gokaldass, Doctor, L.M.S., Medical Officer, Sindh, writes:—Your Jari Booti Mardai Set No. 3 was used in a case of Sexual Impotency, the patient being aged about 40 years, the medicines showed IMPROVEMENT, kindly send another Set.

(3) Mr. W. B. Veat, student, Fergusson College, Multan, writes: I was suffering from severe Sexual complaints and shaking of teeth, I tried many allopathic doctors who failed to restore my health, having come across an advertisement in "Tribune", I gave a trial to two Jari Booti Mardai Sets No. 3 for 40 days. I am fully satisfied that I have fully regained my lostenergy and recovered from shaking of teeth and it has encouraged me to get married while I never dared on account of the above complaints, I have recommended this Set to my friends who have been suffering from 'excesses of the youth,' I pray that all brethren avail themselves of the same Set No. 3 I frankly allow you to publish this testimonial and my name as well.

Names and addresses have been omitted as they are kept strictly Confidential:—

(4) One JUDGE from C. P. writes:—Some time ago I got from you 3 phials of Oil and Medicated bandages, I used the Oil for 2 or 3 days only, with remarkable results.

(5) One Magistrate from U. P. writes: Thanks for your Medicines which speak highly of your business integrity which is rare in these days. There is improvement. Kindly send powder, etc. etc.

FOR FURTHER SATISFACTION kindly read our LITERATURE, which contains 3 Books, viz., consist 100 ABSTRACTS FROM 100 LETTERS and 12 Doctors' reports, SUPPLIED FREE, please enclose one anna stamp only for postage.

PRICE:—One J. B. M. Set No. price Rs. 7-8, postage and packing extra, for the foreign Shillings 25.

DELHI BRANCH:—
S. H. HUSSAIN'S J. B. Set Branch,
Opposite Clock Tower,
Nai Sarak.

Head Office:—
S. H. HUSSAIN,
Proprietor "The J. B. M. Set,
Pharmaceutical Works' Kharar,
District Ambala (Punjab).

Bombay Branch:—
S. H. HUSSAIN'S J. B. M. SET BRANCH,
M. P. Baria Buildings, 1st Floor, Room No. 4, Pydhony, Abdul Rahman Street.

WHY MERCKOZONE?

BECAUSE

MERCKOZONE is Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols.) "Merck" a product uniformly pure and stable and of the full strength indicated on the label.

BECAUSE

the name has been adopted to protect you against the substitution of inferior products of doubtful strength and purity.

THEREFORE

never ask for Hydrogen Peroxide always ask for MERCKOZONE and see that you get it.

No household is complete without

MERCKOZONE

The preparation with a thousand uses.

IN PATENT BOTTLES OF 4 OZ., 10 OZ. AND 20 OZ.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE

B. C.

Commencing Next SATURDAY, 25th
IT'S MEHTA-LUHAR'S LATEST SUPER-PICTURE
GREATEST THRILLING SCREEN-STUNT
The BLACK TIGER
NEVER SEEN BEFORE!
With NAVINCHANDRA, CHANDRIKA AND OTHERS
IMPERIAL CINEMA

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Terukuni Maru	12000	....	@26Jul
Hakodate ,,	5303	17 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5978	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5963	Aug.	13 Sep.

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Tsukuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.
Kiwa Maru	10700	20 ,,	7 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.
Chichibu Maru	22000	2 Sept.	8 Sept

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

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Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/271 Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams "YUSEN."

Best Tonic for Female
SUNDARI SATHI
(Registered.)

Famous remedy for General female diseases such as leucorrhoea, Menorrhagia and other disorders of the Uterus. It cures Leucorrhoea and in indispensable to women in case of painful Monthly period, ovarian congestion, enlargement of the womb, Uterine engorgement, and removes debility, giddiness, pain in the abdomen, etc. in a very short time. Price Re. 1. Three Bottles Rs. 2-10.

Mahan Tonic Shukral.

Useful in urinary disorders and general debility. Stimulates the bowels, increases nervous energy, is therefore, useful in dyspepsia, indigestion, colic, heart weakness, neuraligion, lumbago, anaemia, etc. And is a General tonic in all conditions of debility. Price Rs. 2. Three bottles Rs. 5.

Available at all the Chemists.
DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

Fakiri Magic
EYE CURE
A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR DEFECTIVE EYES.
Thousands of sufferers have benefited from Netra Sanjivan Anjan. Rs. 2-8 per bottle post free. Foreign orders executed on advance payment, including postage.
NETRA SANJIVAN,
(K) Pinjrapole, Bombay 4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

HEAVY SHORT COVERING ON EXCESSIVE RAINS

—:o:—

Scarcity Of Forwared Contracts.

Bombay, July 21.

Cotton markets are again showing inherent strength due to improved technical situation. The market was well liquidated owing better outlook of the crop but now there are complaints of excessive rains. Yesterday there was heavy short covering. The market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and excessive rains. Prices opened at a rise of 3 to 10 points but reacted 3 to 4 points during the first hour on scattered selling. At the decline there was considerable short covering which in the absence of selling pressure resulted in a rise of 30 points from the lowest level. The market closed firm at a rise of 35 to 33 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 35 points to 9.65c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled strong and closed at a rise of 36 to 33 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 34 points to 9.40c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 points. There was further buying and some local purchases in anticipation of a favourable outcome of to-day's conference. The failure of the New York market to respond to the firmness of Liverpool market caused straddle selling. Private crop accounts were satisfactory. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 5.17 and sales amounted to 8,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 points. Egyptian cotton prices advanced 4 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 21 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the Liverpool Cotton Exchange Spot cotton continues to be in moderate request. Although moving feverishly, actual business in the Futures section has been small, most traders being conservative and preferring to await developments. A rather more optimistic feeling prevails at present, but the market is still small.

The Egyptian section continues to fluctuate in sympathy with American futures.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER WEEKLY COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth: Enquiries during the past week have been of a fairly general nature, but, in view of the financial situation in Germany, the market was extremely nervous. Moreover, with the gap between buyers and sellers recently widened by the upward movement in prices for raw material, business was further restricted. Demand from the Indian Empire has been without improvement, transactions being confined to small lots, whilst the recent signs of encouragement from China have not been maintained. Other outlets, also, failed to show much enterprise.

Yarns: Operations have mostly been confined to small quantities, but, in spite of the prevailing adverse conditions, the market for both American and Egyptian descriptions has held up fairly well.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-50 a.m.: Loverpool: Steady market; better political outlook.

12-39 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight light rains in Georgia; warm.

2-17 p.m.: New York cables: Heavy local covering, Liverpool buying, scarcity of contracts.

9-09 p.m: New York market strong on local and professional covering.

Reuter's cable: New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and excessive rains.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.49.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 198/ equal 4.49.

Difference 100 pts. equal Rs. 40.

New York May (Close) 10.50 equal 5.25.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 198/ equal 4.49.

Difference 76 pts. equal Rs. 33/.

Liverpool New York (At Liverpool close) Oct. 65, May 49 (American points).

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 9.82+37 Lowest 9.52+.07.

N. Y. December Highest 10.03 (3 p.m.) Lowest 9.47 (10-46 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

Cotton "Due to strong technical position it is likely that there will be a distinct absence of pressure until hedging period, particularly if the prospects of the new crop become worse. We think chance are in favour of the market improving somewhat further for the time being.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables, rains getting excessive fear weevil."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 20.

July	9.47 plus 35
October	9.80 plus 35
December	10.02 plus 33
January	10.10 plus 33
March	10.34 plus 33
May	10.50 plus 33
Middling Spot	9.65 plus 35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 20.

July	9.43 plus 36
October	9.78 plus 33
Middling Spot	9.40 plus 34

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—
New York, July 20.

October	9.53
January	unquoted.
March	10.08

New York Noon Call—
New York, July 20.

October	9.56
January	9.91
March	10.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 20.

Day's receipt at all U S Ports 4,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 2,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, July 20

	Opening	Closing.
July	—	5.00 plus 02
August		5.03 plus 03
September		5.06 plus 04
October	5.09	5.09 plus 04
November		5.12 plus 04
December		5.16 plus 04
January	5.18	5.19 plus 04
February		5.23 plus 04
March		5.28 plus 04
April		5.32 plus 04
May	5.33	5.36 plus 04
June		5.39 plus 04
July		5.43 plus 04
Middling Spot		5.17 plus 05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, July 20

Estimated Spot Sales 8,000 bales

Sales for Export 300 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 20

SAKELLARIDIS—	
July	7.41
September	7.57
October	7.72
November	7.80
January	7.97
March	8.13
May	8.30
F G F, Spot	7.60

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 20

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.11
Fine (Good Staple)	4.26
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.41
OOMRA—	
Good	3.76
Fully Good	3.91
Fine	4.06
BENGAL—	
Good	3.61
Fully Good	3.71
Fine	3.81
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.71
Fine	3.81
Superfine	3.91

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX.GODOWN.
Bombay, July 21.

Filtered Coccanut Oil Ready Rs. 384/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/- per ton.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Established 1897.
BONUS YEAR
Head Office:— BOMBAY.
NOW is the TIME to ASSURE your life in this Leading and Popular Indian Life Office.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 21.

Following a sharp rise in New York Futures, our market opened firm at Rs. 198/4 for Broach A-M delivery and advanced to Rs. 198/12. At this level there was heavy profit-taking and prices relapsed to Rs. 196/8. Liverpool opened quiet but steady at a rise of 10 points. There was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 195/8 and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 184/8
Broach A/M. 195/12
Oomra July 173/12
Oomra D/J. 169
Bengal July 150
Bengal D/J. 147

COTTON OPTIONS.
Bombay, July 21.

Broach A/M. D/O.	Rs.	34	0 0
Broach A/M. S/O. to call "	17	8	0
Broach A/M. S/O. to put "	16	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 21.

July	140.40 plus. 3.40
Oct.	134.00 plus. 4.00
January	132.00 plus. 3.00

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 21.

107 Bussan & Co. Barwaha 176 1/2.
200 Bussan & Co. Arvi 177.
102 Bussan & Co. Karanja 178.
61 Bussan & Co. Parbhani 176.
33 Bussan & Co. Sailu 176.
100 Bussan & Co. Lasur 170.
79 Bussan & Co. Bodvad 175.
62 Bussan & Co. Neemuch 174.
200 Bussan & Co. Kapustani 177.
110 H. Nensni Hapur 160.
100 Toyo Poddar Gadag 30 on to Broach.
120 G. G. Kesha & Co. Manavadar 189.
108 G. G. Kesha & Co. Bantva 189 1/4.
83 G. G. Kesha & Co. Bolda 177 1/2.
200 G. G. Kesha & Co. Kalajin 188.
175 Dawn Mill Morbi Kacho 185.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 21.

Bengal Superfine	165
Bengal Fine	160
Bengal F.G.	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	160
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	155
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185
Nagpur Savner Fine	185
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	180
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	178
Mulkapur Fine	175
Khandesh Fine	175
Muthia Fine	170
Muthia F.G.	165
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S	175
Parbhani F.G.G.S	180
Burwah Sanavad Fine	175
Indore-Ujjain Fine	185
Broach Fine	193
Broach F.G.	188
Comp.a Good	225
Jinja	275
Busoga	280

AMERICAN COITON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 21.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 20-7-31	3873000	3639000
Receipts Yesterday 20-7-31	4000	3000
Exports to date 20-7-31	6844000	6781000
Stock at Ports 17-7-31	2839000	1583000
Stock Interior Towns 17-7-31	834000	599000
Stock Liverpool 17-7-31	983000	815000
Visible Supply 17-7-31	5407000	3073000
Quantity in Sight 17-7-31	13115000	13913000
Quantity out of Sight 17-7-31	10776000	12622000

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, July 21.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21	4	3
Silver Ready	43	14	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	12	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43	8	0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

INCREASED DEMAND FOR MILL SHARES

... Bombay Burmas In Request ...

Bombay, July 21.

The share market was open today for one hour only. During this short session there was increased buying in mill shares influenced by the firm tone in raw Cotton Market Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 683/12 but after declining to Rs. 681/4 advanced to Rs. 686/4. Fazals were steady at Rs. 351/14. There was heavy speculative buying in Bombay Burma shares which hardened prices to Rs. 378/12 Tata Iron shares were steady and ordinary shares after opening at Rs. 22/2 advanced to Rs. 22/6. Second Pref. shares were paid Rs. 45/. Imperial Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 935/ and partly paid at Rs. 232/8.

Government Securities were rather quiet. 3 1/2 per cent opened at Rs. 60/4 and closed at Rs. 60/1.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 21.

Bombay Dyeing 683; 87
Century 237
Colaba 96
Crescent 62
Fazul 51-14; 53; 51
Indore 355
Madhowji 15
Nagpur 350; 52
New Great 133; 35
Pearl 217; 18
Simplex 64
Swadeshi 277
Burma 375; 89; 78
Hydro 110
Tram 104-6
Deff. 281
Ord. 22-4; 6
Bundi 13-4
Indian 152; 53
Katni Ord. 161
Alcock 213; 14

Bombay, July 21.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Deying	687-8
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	237-8
500 Central India P.	430
100 Central India	352-8
100 Colaba	96-4
100 Cooria	137-8
100 Crescent	62-8
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-0
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	351-14
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore Malwa	355
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	75-10
100 Kohinoor	130-10
250 Laxi	820
100 Madhowji	15
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	135
100 New City	43-12
250 Pahani	121-14
250 Pearl	218-12
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1710-0
250 Simplex	64-6
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	277-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	15
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	935 xd.
500-125 Imperial Contr.	232
100-50 India	81-12
5 Union	3-2-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-4
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	153-12
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	630
100 Katni	161-4
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Shahnabad	150
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	16
200-100 Oriental	1695
10 Vulcan	5-15
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970
1000 Andhra Valley	542-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	66
50 Bom. Tram.	104-6
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-3
100 Tata Hydro.	110-0
1000 Tata Power P.	1695
1000 Tata Power	397
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	802-8
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-0
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzarat	44-0
90 Mandra Bhon	80-0
500 Tapti Valley	555
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-0
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	45
30 Tata Steel D.	281-4
75 Tata Steel	22-6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	214-6
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	183-12
50 Bom. Telephone	41
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	373-12
50 Bom Burma New	134-6
100 In. Bleaching	134-6
15 Scindia	5-11-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	60-1-0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	100-1-0

Quotation Of Local Mill Cloth.

Bombay, July 21.

KHADI.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Textile Per lb.	0	8	0
Century ,,	0	7	9
Karimbhoy ,,	0	7	8
Moon ,,	0	8	0
E. D. ,,	0	8	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
LONG CLOTH full weight 34-40 In.)			
Century 91 1|2-92-1|2 ,,	0	11	3
Century 6404-8705 ,,	0	12	0
Fazal (Mahal) ,,	0	11	6
Pehlad ,,	0	11	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala) ,,	0	11	3
Manekji (Patangia) ,,	0	0	0
Daud Sahib ,,	0	11	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) NO. 5202, 5303.			
Rechal ,,	0	12	0
Moon ,,	0	12	0
Devid ,,	0	12	0
Phoenix ,,	0	12	0
Hindustan ,,	0	11	9
Crown ,,	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality.			
Apollo ,,	0	11	3
Century ,,	0	11	9
Devid ,,	0	11	3
Jam ,,	0	11	9
Maher ,,	0	11	3
Spring ,,	0	11	9
Jecob ,,	0	11	3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand) ,,	0	11	0
Spring (Merchant) ,,	0	11	0
Century (Bugle) ,,	0	11	0
Tata Mill (Darji) ,,	0	11	0
Apollo (Pyala) ,,	0	10	9
Sakuntla ,,	0	11	0
Pehlad (Siwala) ,,	0	10	6
Devid ,,	0	10	9
Atlas ,,	0	10	3
Maher ,,	0	11	0
Jubili ,,	0	11	0
Sundri ,,	0	10	9
SALITA.			
Tata ,,	0	10	6
Spring (Merchant) ,,	0	10	6
DHOOTIES 7. 8 and 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance) ,,	0	12	0
Textile (Bicycle) ,,	0	11	9
Century ,,	0	12	0

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Seth Durgaprasad Shamphuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.

Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Sube, Baroda State, Baroda.

Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.

Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Jecob	,,	0 11	6
Mun Mill	,,	0 11	9
Devid	,,	0 11	3
Barsi	,,	0 11	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 11	6
Textile (Bicycle)	,,	0 11	6
Century	,,	0 11	6
Jecob	,,	0 11	9
Mun Mill	,,	0 11	6
Devid	,,	0 11	3
1386 Tata	,,	0 11	0
GIN COLOURED.			
B 1515 Ratilal	,,	9	0 0
A 1515 Tulsidas	,,	8	8 0
779 (Balance)	,,	10	0 0
4141 (Balance)	,,	10	0 0
MBW Century	,,	10	0 0
EWB Maneckji	,,	9	4 0
LEPAD, Big Size.			
Spring	,,	0 11	0
Textile	,,	0 11	0
Century	,,	0 11	0
Moon	,,	0 10	9
Devid	,,	0 10	9
Apollo	,,	0 10	9
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian quality).			
Toyo Podar	,,	0	0 0
1098	,,	0	0 0
9810	,,	0	0 0
42042	,,	8	0 0
3850	,,	9	0 0
Century	,,	0	0 0
3838	,,	6	12 0
4038	,,	0	0 0
4138	,,	7	7 0
4438	,,	8	0 0
2142	,,	0	0 0
4488	,,	7	12 0
BLACK CHECK.			
5800 Sholapur	,,	7	0 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14			
Kanta	,,	0 14	0
Victoria	,,	0 13	0
Pehlad	,,	0 14	3
City	,,	0 14	6
Framji	,,	0 13	6

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on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1931

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

"No Deliberate Breach Of Agreement".

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SIR MALCOLM HAILEY'S APOLOGIA FOR REPRESSIVE POLICY

Wild Allegation Against Congress Workers

U. P. COUNCIL'S TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF LATE MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD

LUCKNOW, July 20.

The July session of the United Provinces Legislative Council commenced to-day with Nawabzada Liaqat'ali Khan, Deputy President in the Chair. It was scheduled that H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey would address the Council; but being indisposed, His Excellency could not do so. In his absence, his address was read out by Kumwar Jagdish Prasad, Chief Secretary.

After the Governor's address, Mr. J. C. Smith, Finance Member and leader of the House referred to the loss sustained by the province in the death of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad. Describing the late Maharaja as a great gentleman, the Finance Member said his conspicuous service for the country and conscientious regard for duty would never be forgotten by the people of these provinces.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD.

Associating himself with the Finance Members remarks, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani said that the Maharajah's death was a loss not only to U. P. but to the whole of India. The Maharaja was a unique personality, both because of his public spirited qualities and his private virtues and amiability and generosity. Mr. Chintamani suggested adjournment of the Council as a mark of respect to the memory of the Maharaja.

The Nawab of Chattari paying an eloquent tribute to the Maharaja seconded Mr. Chintamani's suggestion for adjournment. After some more speeches of eulogy, the Council was adjourned for the day.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT.

The Finance Department circulated to-day a statement of budget amounts scheduled for immediate reduction. These aggregate roughly 55 lakhs.

Mr. Chintamani gave notice of a resolution recommending to Government to appoint a Retrenchment Committee of seven of whom five should be selected by the Council to examine and report on the Finance Department's statement and to make proposals for further retrenchment, the committee to report by 15th September next. Mr. Chintamani's resolution will come up for discussion on Wednesday.

U. P. GOVERNMENT AND TRUCE

Sir M. Hailey Defends Policy

LUCKNOW, July 20.

The Governor's speech referred in the first instance to the effect of low prices on provincial finance, and the consequent need for drastic economy and fresh taxation; secondly to retrenchment schemes already formulated by the Government and thirdly to grave agrarian situation and lastly dwelt on the alleged breaches of the Delhi agreement.

REFERENCE TO LATE MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD.

After referring to the death of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, the Governor pointed out that the world trade depression had affected the United Provinces in two ways. In the first place, there was a huge drop in revenue and secondly the economic disturbance was threatening to produce an upheaval in old established relations between landlords and the tenants.

RETRENCHMENT SCHEMES.

His Excellency then gave a detailed analysis of the provincial expenditure and observed that Government had not examined retrenchment schemes with a view to forestalling inquiry by any other method, but that if there was a general desire that Government should appoint a Retrenchment Committee, then he was perfectly prepared to do so and give the most careful consideration to its recommendations. Retrenchment alone, argued His Excellency, could not cover losses in revenue, for funds have to be found not for fresh expenditure but for reducing large and inevitable deficits.

HOMILY ON RENTS.

Dealing with the situation created in the rural areas, His Excellency said, "We do not in this province deal direct with the cultivator, i.e. we take from the landlords a proportion (formerly fixed by custom but limited by statute) of the assets obtained by him from the land. These of course being preponderantly in the form of cash rentals, it has not, therefore, been primarily a function of Government to fix rentals. The legislature has laid down certain statutory conditions as to the intervals at which and the proportion to which the landlord can raise rentals, but the actual figure of rentals as between landlords and tenants has been a matter of bargaining in which Government has taken no direct part. This natural process has resulted in great diversity in the pitch of rents. In some areas, circumstances such as extension of irrigation, congestion of population and the like have enabled landlords to raise rents far higher than in others. But even in areas which seem to come under identical conditions, there are great varities in the pitch of rents due to what one can best describe as the human factor. The point I am making is twofold. Firstly it is a mistake to argue as if the State had at any time laid down a scale of fair or economic rent based on cash value of the produce of different classes of soil and the proposition thereof which is necessary for subsistence of the tenant. Secondly it is a mistake to assume that any summary reduction of rentals by a round figure applicable throughout the province could do full justice to the infinite variety of rentals produced by a continuous process of bargaining. There are old protracted rentals which have stood unchanged since a time when prices were as low as they are to-day. To reduce them might be unnecessary and an injury to the landlord. On the other hand, a scale of relief which might be sufficient for the moderately rented tenant might not be adequate for a neighbour whose rents had been raised in recent years in proportion to the modern high prices. Finally the difficulty in the rapid readjustment of rents by the ordinary process lies largely in the fact that we have given so valuable a right to tenants in the nature of occupancy and life tenures that there is now a very small proportion of land which is not protected either by an hereditary or life tenure. If there were yearly tenancies than tenants could themselves secure a rapid adjustment by throwing up their lands and bargaining for lower rents. But the case is entirely different when the abandonment of a tenancy involves loss of valuable rights which have now been secured by law."

Since 1900 when the level of prices was roughly equal to that now prevailing cash and grain rents had increased by 669 lakhs but Government revenue had been enhanced only by 75 lakhs.

U. P. GOVERNMENT AND TRUCE

One aspect of the rural problem here was now a matter of all India interest. Charges have been made against the United Provinces Government that it was imperilling the Delhi agreement. It had been alleged that Government had not only joined the landlords in the oppression of the tenants but had in violation of the Delhi Pact begun a campaign of repression against political workers who had taken up the cause of the tenants. The ob-

(Continued on page 8)

DACOITIES IN PUDUKOTTAH STATE

Trouble Expected In Certain Places

MILITARY KEPT IN READINESS

PUDUKOTTAH, July 20.

The situation in the town is normal.

Reports are coming from mofussil of dacoities. Already fifty-four arrests have been effected with military aid at Andakkulam.

At Kannangudi a Mahomedan's house was looted and consderable property was removed.

Trouble is expected at Keeranore, Taluk Headquarters. A strong police force has been sent to the place. Authorities are anxiously watching the developments. The military is kept an readiness. Trouble is also expected any moment at Viralimalai and Karambakudi.

The Military Sardar, influential mirasdars and village officials have been requested by the Chief Magistrate to maintain order, failing which they will be held responsible for disorders in their jurisdiction.

The property looted at Andakkulam is estimated at between one and two lakhs of rupees including valuable securities, which the dacoits have burnt, cash and jewels. A feeling of insecurity prevails among the people in the mofussil.—A. P.

END OF INDOR MILL STRIKE

Union Recognised And Wage Cut Restored.

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 20.

The Indore Swadeshi Mill strike is settled. The terms include recognition of the Union, restoration of the cut and the subsequent submission of the wage dispute to arbitration. The men will resume work to-morrow.

SIR C. V. RAMAN HONOURED

His Latest Discovery

ANGULAR MOMENTUM OF LIGHT

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 20.

Addressing a large gathering last night under the auspices of the Humanistic Club founded by Colonel Jai Prithivi Singh Bahadur of Nepal on humanistic effect of science, Sir C. V. Raman said that science far from being an agent of destruction was a peaceful agent and could be well utilised as a medium to bring about countries, nations and religions together in bonds of unity and friendship. He said that science had unfortunately played in history of mankind a prominent part in activities of destructive character and have tried to break world into fragments. He however observed that there was no single kind of art which could not be prostituted, always dividing mankind against themselves. He illustrated this on the domain of music and other fine arts and how they were used for destructive purposes.

LATEST DISCOVERY.

That light seems to have always an angular momentum is the latest of the discoveries of Sir C. V. Raman which was given public announcement to night at Bangalore by Sir C. V. Raman himself, when he spoke for two hours on spin of light. He was presented with commemoration medallion by the South Indian Science Association.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO BAMANDRUG

His Excellency Sir George Stanley, the Governor of Madras, and Lady Beatrix Stanley with their personal staff paid a visit to Ramandrug, in Sandur State, on the 17th instant, and lunched with Shrimant Raja Saheb of Sandur.

The Secretary, Ummatimuslimah, Amritsar, wires:—His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has been wired at Srinagar that the Ummatimuslimah, Amritsar, in their meeting dated July 20 with Dr. Ilmuddin in the chair, has deputed a number of persons to investigate into the Kashmere incident, and craving has Highness's permission to make the necessary enquiry.

"TURNING POINT IN WORLD'S HISTORY"

"Mac" On Danger Of Non-Solution Of Crisis

LONDON, July 20.

Mr. MacDonald stressed that the present Conference might be the turning point in history of the world for good or evil. If no solution of the crisis was found none could foretell the financial dangers that would ensue. If the solution was found it would be the striking proof of the growing effectiveness of international co-operation.

BRUENING AND CURTIUS ENTERTAINED.

Mr. MacDonald entertained at dinner informally Drs. Buening and Curtius at the House of Commons. Messrs. Henderson and Snowden were present.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S EMERGENCY MUST BE MET

Mr. MacDonald addressing the international Conference of Ministers declared that Germany's emergency must be met before it overwhelmed the whole Central Europe. The Conference might be turning point in the history of the world, and if no solution of the crisis was found none could foretell the dangers that would ensue.

There will be a plenary meeting at ten to-morrow.—Reuter.

International Conference Opens

PLACING GERMANY AND EUROPE ON SOUND FEET

LONDON, July 20.

A momentous international Conference, to place Germany and Europe on sound feet, opened at 6-30 this evening at Mr. MacDonald's room at the house of Commons. The Proceedings consisted of speech of welcome by Mr. MacDonald. The proceedings to-morrow will be held in the Cabinet room of the Foreign Office which is dominated by a picture of the Great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo, who later became Prime Minister. Delegates will sit at tables forming three sides of a square with the secretaries' table facing the chairman. It is not expected that the Conference will last bevond a couple of days as Dr. Bruening is wanted in Germany towards the week-end owing to the expiry of one of the emergency decrees. The French delegation numbers 35. They are staying at the same hotel as Germans.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF PALESTINE

Britain To Guarantee A Loan

LONDON, July 20.

Lord Passifield in a despatch to the High Commissioner states that the British Government will seek Parliaments' sanction to guarantee a loan for the agricultural development of Palestine. The Director of development will prepare a register of Arabs displaced from land who have not re-settled, and plan a scheme of re-settlement. Credits may be provided to Arabs and Jews and Public works may be undertaken. The Director must report by 31st December 1931.—Reuter.

Frontier Woman In Murder Charge

PESHAWAR, July 20.

Qamagulla, a beautiful young widow of Palossie has been committed to the sessions on a charge of murdering Akdar, the village miller.

According to the prosecution Akdar was paying her unwelcome attentions and one day waylaid her in the jungle. To protect herself she threw stones at the miller and to such effect that his head was battered and he expired.—A. P.

Late Mr. P. P. Shukla

(From A Correspondent).

Pralubhai P. Shukla M.Sc., A.I., I.Sc., a son of the late Sjt. Prabashanker Shuka, LL.B., of Kathiawar, and Chemist, C. P. Cement Works, Kymore, died of tuberculosis after a long illness, at 12 mid-night on Monday last at his brother, Dr Bhanurai Shukla's residence, Vadgadi, Bombay.

DISCUSSION ON GENERAL STRIKE

G. I. P. Railwaymen's Attitude

DECISION OF NAGPUR COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR CITY, July 20.

The following important resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union held last evening with Mr. R. S. Ruiker, in the chair. The question of the attitude of the Union towards the proposed All India Railway Strike was very thoroughly discussed and after prolonged deliberation the resolutions were passed unanimously.

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nagpur Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union is strongly of opinion that unless the question of reinstatement of the G. I. F. Railway Strikers and the recognition of the Union alongwith the question of proper pay, leave and passes, etc., of those that have been reinstated are put forward as the main demands of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation alongwith the question of the present retrenchment on all Railways, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union should have nothing to do with the general strike declared by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

This meeting further calls upon all the G. I. P. Railway workers not to join the general strike declared by the A. I. R. F. unless there is a definite mandate of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union to this effect.

This meeting further requests Mr. R. S. Ruiker the President of the Union not to work on any Committee formed by the A. I. R. F. in connection with the general strike, unless the above demands of the Union are completed accepted by the A.I.R.F.

This meeting unanimously resolves to request the Head Office to affiliate the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union to the All-India Trade Union Congress with Mr. R. S. Ruiker as President and Mr. Mukundilal Sarkar as General Secretary.

The general sense of the members of the executive Committee was definitely opposed to the tactics of the so-called left wingers who created great confusion at the last session of the A. I. T. U. C. and they were of opinion that their policy was harmful to the present needs of the working class in India in general.

BENGAL COUNCIL

Home Member's Assurance

CALCUTTA, July 20.

In the Bengal Council, speaking on the resolution demanding adequate representation for the Province on the Round Table Conference, Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, Home Member, assured the House that Government would forward the proceedings to the Government of India for action.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Momen, the former Commissioner of Chittagong Division, who was sworn in to-day, said it was unfortunate that Bengal which had made considerable sacrifice during the last half a century in the cause of struggle for Self-Government had been relegated to a back seat, when the goal was about to be reached. He failed to understand why the U. P. and Pombay should be given the brunt of the handling of the communal problem which would be more profitably done by Bengal if there were more men to represent the Province on the Conference.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7).

This he said, the prosecution had failed to do.

He then dealt with the first arrests in the case on March 20th 1929 "On that day all these labour leaders who had been fighting only for and in the interest of the masses, and who refused to betray the workers by co-operating with Capitalism, were arrested by an enraged imperialism."

Mr. Hutchinson had not concluded his statement when the Court rose for the day.

"NO EVIDENCE OF A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY".

Hutchinson's Contention In Meerut Case

(From Our Correspondent.

MEERUT, July 17.

Mr. Hutchinson, continuing his statement in the Meerut 'Conspiracy case, resumed the explanation of his activities in connection with the study circle. "As it happened the book which this study circle had the audacity to study was "Leninism' by Stalin. So much importance has been given by the prosecution and the committing Magistrate to this fact, that it is necessary to devote a few lines to the real nature of this book"

He continued:—

WHO TO STALIN?

"In the first place it is well-known that Stalin is one of the most prominent of the old Russian Bolsheviks, who has distinguished himself both in revolutionary theory and practice. Because of his international prominence, he is termed by the bourgeois press the "dictator of soviet Russia". The late Mr. Langford James accused us of attempting to replace the Government of His Majesty in India with that of Mr. Stalin" This is perfectly absurd. In the Workers' State of U.S.S.R. no individual, however prominent, could possibly be a dictator. The only dictator in Russia is the proletariat. All individuals in the Workers' State are controlled by an organised and disciplined Communist Party which is the organisation of the proletariat. All individual Communists, whatever position of trust they are in one subject to its stern party discipline which does not hesitate to take the most drastic measure when necessary. Comrade Stalin is the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Russia communist party. Among other works he has written the book "Leninism" which is an issue in this case."

PUBLICATION OF A "BOURGEOIS FIRM."

"Now Stalin's "Leninism" is a publication of George Allen and Unwin limited which is a very respectable firm of bourgeoisie publishers in London, who specialise in publishing books of political and economic interest. The publications of this and similar firms are not proscribed in India, nor is this particular book of Stalin proscribed. In fact I remember a leading article on this book contained in the Imperialist "Times of India" sometime in December 1928, in which readers were advised to read and study this work of Stalin in order to unerstand the principle and theory of communism. (this was the time when the Communist bogey was being raised in preparation for the Safety Bill."

"DEBAUCHING" THE YOUTH.

"It is, therefore, quite clear that the prosecution case against me chiefly rests on the fact that I joined a study circle which studied not only a non-proscribed book, but one which was openly for sale in the bookshops, which was recommended by a very respectable bourgeoise firm. Nevertheless even in the face of these facts, if I am accused of praising this book and its teaching for the purpose of—to borrow the illiterate and absurd expression of the Junior Prosecuting Counsel—"debauching" the youth of India. To teach the elements of political economy, of Marxism, of materialist philosophy and of the iniquities of the present ruling class, as in the opinion of J. P. Mitter and his masters "debauching" the youth of India. All that I can hope is that such "debauching" proves successful and helps to bring the youth of India actively into the struggle against Imperialism under the regmony of the working class."

LIYAQUAT HUSSAIN.

"The only evidence of this study circle was supplied by one Liyaquat Hussain who, the prosecution alleges, was a member of this circle. He is clearly a vacillating unreliable youth whose chief character is timidity and weakness. I do not blame him for consenting to give evidence against me. But I certainly blame him for allowing himself to be tutored by either the police or the prosecution in his evidence before this Court. This witness admits to having a long and private conversation with Khan Bahadur Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, C. I. D. before he gave his evidence, he also admits meeting Mr. Horton and Mr. Khairat Mabi before he gave his evidence. I therefore, submit that the evidence of Liyaquat Hussain is inspired by the police and the prosecution is full of contradictions and distortions, and has been completely shaken in cross-examination."

"On the basis of this unreliable evidence, the committing magistrate has attempted to prove that the object of the study circle was not only to study communism but also to study the practice of communism. How it is possible to study the theory of Communism without understanding the theory of the strategy and tactics which the communists had employed in the past and recommend for the future, requires the brain of an Imperialist judicicial officer to comprehend."

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY UNTENABLE.

"As regards the charge of conspiracy against me, I have to state that there is no evidence of my association with the other fellow-accused which is essential for a charge of conspiracy—so far as the study circle is concerned. Liyaqat Hussain's evidence on this point is inspired by the police and the prosecution, and consists of lies which, because they are lies, hopelessly contradict each other. If imperialism, therefore, wants to try me for conspiracy on the strength of this study circle, it should have tried me for conspiracy with the members of the study circle and not with the present accused. Such a conspiracy case would have proved interesting on a charge of "conspiracy" to deprive the King of his Sovereignty over British India by forming a study circle to study "social economic and political questions". It is a pity that the Government which seems to have a flair for making itself ridiculous by starting conspiracy cases had not thought this."

HIS HANDWRITING.

Mr. Hutchinson then dealt with the Prosecution evidence as regards his hand-writing. He said: "The Prosecution had not been over scrupulous in attempting to prove signatures and hand-writing. Application of the accused to the Judge had been put in as evidence; when the Jail Superintendent, a man supposed to be a man in confidence, had been brought as prosecution witness to prove hand-writing from letters sent by the accused while the trial was in progress."

"If the story of Mr. Swarup is correct," said he, then it gives a very pretty picture of that judicial impartiality and fair-play which is so often talked about for the benefit of the ignorant." The accused contended that if the story of Mr. Swarup was true "then he was to be congratulated on possessing a mentality which a pick-pocket would be ashamed of possessing."

In connection with the letter alleged to have been written to him in 1927 by the Editor of "Sunday Worker", Mr. Hutchinson explained that the "Sunday Worker" was not a Communist paper but was an organ of left wing Socialism which took articles from Socialist and Communist both alike.

Dealing with his connection with the Youth League, he said "I had not been in India long before I became interested in the Youth League movement. I was first of all struck by the energy and political enthusiasm which I saw wasted in the channels of Gandhian futility."

HIS SPEECHES.

Dealing with his speeches, Mr. Hutchinson said: "My speeches in particular, have been so distorted, confused and jumbled that in many places they are rendered meaningless—in fact the speeches which are reported to be mine are in reality half mine and half of the reporter."

Mr. Hutchinson further said: "Speeches however seditious, could not be evidence of a charge of conspiracy, unless they prove evidence of association."

(Continued in Col. 5).

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